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A

**HISTORY OF BELFAST,**

WITH

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

ON

ACADIA.

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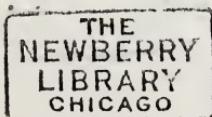
BY WILLIAM WHITE.

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BELFAST:

PUBLISHED BY E. FELLOWES.

1827





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1827.  
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Hist.—Colonial period.

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# DISCUSSION

1. The first point of discussion is the question of the nature of the relationship between the two variables,  $y$  and  $x$ .  
2. The second point of discussion is the question of the nature of the relationship between the two variables,  $y$  and  $x$ .

**DEDICATION.**

These pages have been prepared for the inhabitants  
of Belfast, and to them they are respectfully inscribed  
by their fellow citizen

**THE AUTHOR.**

*March, 1827.*



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## *ADVERTISEMENT.*

Doctor HERMAN ABBOT had collected many facts, with the view of compiling a history of the town of Belfast. All the good purposes and labours of that worthy man were ended in his death, which occurred, in the midst of his great usefulness, and filled society with grief. His memoranda, by his administrator were placed in the possession of the author, who has found them accurate and useful. And that no part of them should be lost to the public, the manuscript is lodged in the Town Clerk's office.

The manuscripts of Chadwicke and of Mitchell, and the books of the proprietors of the township ; the town records, and the records in the land office and the office of Secretary of State of Massachusetts have been carefully consulted. The aim was a compilation of facts ; so far as opportunity and talent has permitted, in both which the author is much restricted, they are faithfully collected and recorded. Should this sketch preserve a single incident, or material, suitable to be used hereafter when the history of the State shall be written, this essay will not have been altogether in vain.



## PREFACE.

History has the advantage of addressing itself to the strongest of the human passions, self-love ; therefore, man in every condition in life from the rudest to the most polished, regards it with peculiar interest. Who is there that has not a strong desire to know what passed among his ancestors ? And who is there that does not believe that posterity will be equally desirous to know the fortunes of their ancestors ? In this manner we are made to enjoy the past and the future as well as the present ; we are brought to a knowledge of generations that are gone by ; and seem also to have a being with those that are yet to be born.

Nations so rude as to have no knowledge of letters or of arts, indulge this passion for history in raising mounds of earth, or heaps of stone, or other monuments, and rehearse songs and ballads, to perpetuate the deeds of ages past ; and to them it is a pleasure superior to all others, excepting that of recounting their own exploits. Among civilized nations this passion grows in proportion to the means of gratifying it ; and it is well, if it excite, as nature intended, the industry of the mind to improvement in virtue ; and make better men, and better citizens, by teaching them philosophy in the school of example. In the following pages the author has cautiously avoided any impeachment of the actions, opinions, or motives of the living ; and of the dead he has been no less careful that nothing but the truth should be spoken.



# HISTORY OF BELFAST.

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## *PART FIRST.*

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This memoir, assuming to be the history of a town only, will go first into a brief detail of the political occurrences connected with the discovery and early history of the ancient province in which Belfast is situated.

If any apology were required for this course, it might be found, in the consideration, that no condensed view of this subject is at present to be had. — The incidents of interest connected with that portion of Acadia, included in the present Commonwealth of Maine, are scattered through many books, some of which have become rare; and many records and manuscripts to which access is with difficulty obtained.

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1961-1962 1962-1963 1963-1964

1964-1965 1965-1966 1966-1967

1967-1968 1968-1969 1969-1970

1970-1971 1971-1972 1972-1973

1973-1974 1974-1975 1975-1976

Cabot,<sup>1</sup> Casper de Cortereal,<sup>2</sup> Verrazano,<sup>3</sup> Horn,<sup>4</sup> Whitborn,<sup>5</sup> Humphrey Gilbert,<sup>6</sup> Bernard Drake,<sup>7</sup> George Weymouth,<sup>8</sup> Anthony Shirley,<sup>9</sup> Charles Leigh,<sup>10</sup> LaRoche,<sup>11</sup> Goswold,<sup>12</sup> and Martin Pring,<sup>13</sup> in the order they are mentioned, and in the several years noted, on voyages of discovery had visited the eastern frontier of North America; but discovered no intention of effecting any permanent settlement. The French took some fish on the banks in 1504, and seventeen years afterwards fifty vessels of the several European nations were engaged in that employment.<sup>14</sup> In 1522, fifty houses had been erected on Newfoundland.<sup>15</sup> The number of fishing vessels had increased by 1578 to three hundred and fifty.<sup>16</sup>

Pierre du Gast,\* a servant in great favour with majesty, and one of the bed chamber of

1, 1497.—2, 1500.—3, 1524.—4, 1536.—5, 1579.—6, 1583.—7, 1586.—8, 1593.—9, 597.—10, 1597.—11, 1598.—12, 1602.—13, 1603.—14, Anderson's history of commerce, 2d. 9-34.—15, American Annals, 1, 67.—16, Anderson, 2, 144.

\* Sieur de Monts; Sullivan in his history has it De Motte.

continuity. Discreteness is not necessarily incompatible with continuity; a good deal depends upon how the discontinuity is handled. In the present example, the discontinuity is handled in such a way that it does not interfere with the continuous and smooth flow of the ball. Continuity is broken at the moment when the ball is hit by the bat, but this is done in such a way that the ball continues its path without any noticeable break. The ball continues to move along the same path as before, except that it has been given a new velocity. This is done in such a way that the ball continues to move along the same path as before, except that it has been given a new velocity. This is done in such a way that the ball continues to move along the same path as before, except that it has been given a new velocity.

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Henry IV, was appointed Lieutenant General of Acadia and the adjoining country, with an authority civil as well as military, unrestricted.

The Lettres\* gave him all that portion of America between  $40^{\circ}$  and  $46^{\circ}$  of north latitude, and from the Atlantic ocean westward to the western ocean.†

Early in the following year du Gast embarked for America. He entered upon the expedition with all the zeal, that a well founded hope of becoming the sole prince of so wide a dominion, might be supposed to excite. His fleet arrived on the coast at a harbour now called Liverpool.‡ On doubling the Cape Sable and entering the bay of Funday they discovered the harbour of Port Royal; with which, Poutrincourt, a friend of du Gast, was so delighted, that no less could be done, than to make it his by formal assignment.||

After surveying the Bay, du Gast ran down

\* L'Escarbot, 417. See appendix No. 1.

† Hazard Coll. page 45, the letters are dated Nov. 3th, 1803.

‡ Belknap's Biog. 1, 324.—|| American Annals, page 148, note 5.



the coast as far at least as Kinnibekie; and returning he passed the winter in a fort which he built on an island in a river by him named St. Croix, which was the first settlement of Europeans in Acadia.

At this period, the public mind became generally awakened in Europe, and making discoveries and planting colonies in America, was the most fashionable of princely employments.

In England, the Earl of Southampton with his associates, was deeply interested in the subject; and George Weymouth, who twelve years before had been on the Labrador coast, was by them equipped and commissioned to cross the Atlantic in search of a north west passage to China.

This distinguished naval officer has the reputation of commanding the first European ship, that is known to have entered the Penobscot river.\* It was in early summer that Weymouth entered the river, when the forest

\* 1605, Belknap's Biog. vol. 2, page 149. American Ann. 151.

are a single well known as the "harmonic oscillator" and a second group consisting of two or three coupled oscillators which have been called "two-atom" and "three-atom" systems. A third group has been called

"resonant" and "dissipative" and the latter group includes the so-called "dissipative" and "non-dissipative" systems. In the first group the two-atom system has been called "two-atom" and the three-atom system has been called "three-atom".

The two-atom system is composed of two coupled oscillators which are coupled by a nonlinear force. The two-atom system has been studied by many authors and it has been shown that the two-atom system can exhibit various types of resonance phenomena. The two-atom system has been studied by many authors and it has been shown that the two-atom system can exhibit various types of resonance phenomena.

The three-atom system is composed of three coupled oscillators which are coupled by a nonlinear force. The three-atom system has been studied by many authors and it has been shown that the three-atom system can exhibit various types of resonance phenomena.

The resonant system is composed of two coupled oscillators which are coupled by a nonlinear force.

trees are the richest and the proudest of all the trees, and the scenery was new and bold and imposing. He was lost in solemn delight. On his return to England he published a history of his voyage ; and his imagination communicated to his story the spirit and coloring of romance. At first his book gave to the friends of colonization a more extended and animated support ;\* afterwards it wa condemned as a collection of fables.

The abode for one winter, of Popham and Gilbert with 43 others on Parker's Island at the mouth of Kennebec river, cannot be considered a settlement,† but Aaldworth and Elbridge who twenty one years afterwards planted themselves at Bristol, made their patent effectual by an uninterrupted occupation of the teritory, and in 1631 received a grant from the Plymouth Company of Devon, investing them severally of 6000 acres, each of their people or servants of 100 acres : and

\* In the next year 1606 the grants of North Virginia and South Virginia were made. Sullivan, 272.

† 1607—8.



fifty acres for each child that should be born to the individuals of the company within seven years next after the Grant.\* In some instances the lineal descendants of these grantees are now, the possessors. In the same year that Bristol was settled Charles 1st of England made letters patent† to Beauchamp and Leverett investing them of the title to a tract of land east of the Muscongus river and bounded upon it,—and from the Atlantic ocean extending ten leagues into the land.

The description in this grant implies an intention of conveying a territory ten leagues square;‡ but the language adopted is full of uncertainty, and much perplexity ensued in settling its limits.

France in the mean time had made great progress in fortifying her positions on and near the Bay of Funday, and the right of sovereignty over that portion of Maine which has the

\* "The place was occupied soon after by the French" Sir Samuel Argal removed them in 1613 Sullivan (Hubbard) 170.

† Hazard Coll. page 315 vol. 1st.

‡ John Gleason Esq. has the original charter. See Appendix, No. 2.

and all have been well used and serve well. The author's chief difficulty will be in maintaining interest in his narrative. He has a good story to tell, but it is not always easy to tell it well. The author's personal experiences and his knowledge of the world of government, education, and the like, are well used, and the author's narrative is well told. The author's personal experiences and his knowledge of the world of government, education, and the like, are well used, and the author's narrative is well told.

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Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers for its western boundary was claimed by both kingdoms. For a century and a half the question remained unsettled ; although it was repeatedly made the subject of treaty between the two nations ; and not until Quebec came into the possession of England, was France willing entirely to relinquish all hope of holding a footing upon this part of the new continent.

During this stormy period, whenever the animosity of these rival nations, for any cause was about to discover itself in action, some transaction by authority in Acadia could readily be found to furnish a plausible pretext for war. And these nations, polished as they are, have been, perhaps more than most others, accustomed to enforce their doubtful claims when resisted, by the last argument of kings.

In these conflicts contrary to all humanity the savage was enlisted ; an enemy so ferocious as to make it his amusement to torment his captive. To the sudden invasions of these merciless butchers\* the provincials were con-

\* Smollett's England, vol. 2, page 575. Phila. ed. 1822.

- 1999). In addition, the study found that the number of uninsured individuals increased from 1990 to 1998, while the number of insured individuals decreased (Kaufman et al., 1999).
- The third study, by Kaufman et al. (1999), examined the relationship between the uninsured and the insured in the United States. This study used data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) to examine the relationship between the uninsured and the insured. The study found that the uninsured were more likely than the insured to be poor, less educated, and less likely to have health insurance coverage. The study also found that the uninsured were more likely than the insured to be employed, less likely to be married, and less likely to be in the labor force.
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tinually exposed. So long as the settlements were few and weak they were made to suffer. Those, having been planted under the countenance of one nation, were not to expect in the character of the other any thing but enmity. They preyed upon each other. The inducements the country offered to emigrants were greatly diminished in value by this unsettled and turbulent state of the province. And the melancholy fate that awaited those, or many of them, who had the hardihood to encounter the sufferings connected with the attempt to effect a settlement within the contested territory, was made a standing theme of popular lamentation.

For reasons like these, Acadia continued an almost unbroken wilderness, after villages had been planted on the northern and western borders, and had grown into comparative importance.

Sir Samuel Argall of Virginia, in 1613\* found some French families at Penobscot, and also at Mount Mansel,† now Mount Desert,

\* Hutchinson, 1, 32. † Sullivan, 274, 275.



and dislodged them; and proceeding eastward, seized the forts of St. John, Port Royal, and La Have, and made prize of the goods and effects they contained. He took with him on his return to Virginia the French settled at the mouth of the Kennebec. The English had not, as yet, extended their views beyond the Penobscot; and the French returned to their more eastern positions. Sullivan says, the Plymouth Colony first visited the Penobscot in 1621;\* this is probably an error, for in three other instances† the same historian dates the building of the fort or trading-house at Castine in 1626, and Hutchinson fixes the year to be 1627;‡ and Bristol we have seen was settled in the following year.

The settlement at Castine paid no regard to agriculture; the sole object of that little community was peace and trade with the savages.

James I. of England had made a compliment of Nova Scotia, the English name for Acadia,

\* Page 274. † Pages 275, 157 and 158.

‡ Page 32.

the first time that the

whole country has been

so much affected by

the same cause, and that

the whole country has

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to Sir William Alexander,\* and Sir William had sold it to France ; and the fort at Castine with the property appurtenant was claimed by the French under the conveyance.† In 1632 a French vessel visited the Penobscot, "having a false Scot aboard;"‡ they seized the fortress, pillaged it of 500*l.* in property, and departed. The post remained with the English until 1635, when Rossillan, Governor of La Have, despatched D'Aulney to take and hold the possession. Let not France be hastily censured for these measures. Her subjects, as we have seen, had purchased the country of England, and in the treaty of St. Gerinains, 1632, "the frenchified court of king Charles,"|| confirmed the sovereignty of Acadia in the French throne.§

Girling, commanding an English armed ship,

\* 1621, Sept. 10. Confirmed 1625, July 12. Sir William conveyed 1630, April 30, to French gentlemen named, on condition that they are and will be faithful to Scotland. Jefferson's notes, 144 and onward.

† Hutchinson, 33.

‡ Gov. Bradford's report in Hutchinson, page 34.

|| Hutchinson's expression, page 34, vol. 1.

§ American Annals, 265.



at the instigation of the Plymouth colony, immediately attempted to regain the fort at Penobscot, but without success, and France was left in actual possession until 1654.\*

D'Aulney was made Governor of Pentagoet,† and died in that office in 1651.‡ At this time Cromwell was at war with Holland, and sent Col. Sedgwick against New-York, the strong hold of the Dutch in America.—Peace was made before Sedgwick had an opportunity to bring his armament into action, and he turned his attention upon Acadia.—First he possessed himself of the fort at Penobscot, and afterwards every other fortress or settlement on the Acadian frontier.

If the Protector did not in his general commission direct the expedition, he made no public disavowal of the conduct of Sedgwick, and could never be persuaded to restore|| the con-

\* Am. annals, 284.

† The original French name of Castine, &c.

‡ Sullivan, 282.

|| Cromwell granted Acadia to Etienne, Crown and Temple in 1656. Making the river St. George the western boundary.—Maza'd coll. 1, 616. Col. Temple lived at Penobscot some years.—Sullivan, 158.



quired territory. But his successor in 1667 was more complaisant, while a Dutch fleet was carrying war and terror up the Thames, and to free England under such circumstances a peace was purchased of the "allies" upon the best terms to be obtained ; and France recovered the possession of her favorite Acadia.

During the past time, the Indians, under various provocations, by them alleged, manifested an increasing bitterness of enmity towards the English settlements. That their complaints had no foundation, is not to be readily admitted. In the fur trade they were liable to be duped ; and if afterwards they discovered the imposition it was considered an affront not to be forgotten. In attempting to avenge it they sometimes shed blood.—Themselves sometimes suffered—in either result the contest was food for their implacable resentment.

In the year 1665, Charles II. granted to the Duke of York the section of country lying between Pemaquid on the west and the

which is concerned with the difficulties of getting  
from one port to another, and which may be  
described as follows:—  
The first difficulty is that of getting from  
one port to another. This is a matter of  
distance, and of time, and of cost. It  
is a matter of distance, because the  
distance between two ports is  
not always the same; it is a matter  
of time, because the time required  
to get from one port to another  
is not always the same; it is a  
matter of cost, because the cost  
of getting from one port to another  
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matter of cost, because the cost  
of getting from one port to another  
is not always the same.

river St. Croix ; and, in 1677, the Duke directed his Governor, resident at New-York, to enter upon the patent and hold it in possession. Andros accordingly sent a force to Pemiquid, and erected a fort, and established a garrison ; and the settlements in that vicinity were joined by many Dutch families from New-York.\*

This fort for some years served to hold the neighboring savages in awe ; especially those upon the Penobscot.

Soon after the peace of Breda, the French regiment of Carignan was disbanded in Canada ; and the commander the eccentric St. Castiens came to Penobscot, and took possession of the plantation which Col. Temple had recently abandoned. The Baron, for so Castiens is called, greatly enlarged the gardens, and renewed and strengthened the fort ; his object was trade with the savages ; he had learned their language in Canada, and although a “gentleman of fortune,” was not averse to their solitary habits of life.

\*Belknap's N.H. 1, 158. Sullivan's M. 160. Am. Annals, 442.



The Baron opened a large trade in fish and furs, which he received in exchange for European merchandize. Naturally artful and insinuating, and being well informed, he soon rendered himself the idol and oracle of the Indian tribes. Madocawando, the Sachem of Penobscot, gave to the Baron his favorite daughter, to grace the circle of his Indian wives; and whenever the interests of the tribe were at hazard, the father-in-law took council with his son, whose secret influence was felt throughout all the settlements in New-England. In some instances the Baron led the tribe to battle.\*

When Acadia, as far as St. Croix, became a part of the Massachusetts by charter,† this already powerful colony began the needful work of protecting the interests of the settlements within that territory. The fort built by Andros at Pemaquid had fallen and decayed. The General Court authorized Gov.

\* Abbé Raynal, 7, 219. La Houton's voyages.

† 1692.

in different ways will connect with  
it and continue, bearing and developing  
the new elements of complexity and

depth. It is greatly to be commended  
that the Society has decided to publish  
the results of its work in a series of  
volumes.

The Society's members are compelled  
to do their best to help give a good  
impression and should be given  
every opportunity to do so.

It is to be hoped that the Society  
will continue to do its work well  
and that it will be able to make  
a valuable contribution to the progress  
of literature.

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Phipps to rebuild it with stone ; and with all possible expedition the work was executed.

Nor was this all that Massachusetts conceived for the good of their new subjects ; a statute was enacted and published, prohibiting under penalty any subject of France from entering any port in the new portion of the province, without license first obtained from the Governor and council.

Measures less imperious in their bearing would probably, by France, have been deemed a sufficient provocation for renewing the war.

Massachusetts was to be taught, that legislation alone could not prove a sufficient security for her, of the newly acquired territory.

Officers of merit, Iberville and Bonaventure, were commissioned for the service ; and with a sufficient fleet arrived in Penobscot bay. Here Castiens joined them with a force of two hundred Indians of Penobscot. Of savages he was a worthy chief. The united force appeared at Pemaquid, on the fourteenth day of August, and besieged the fort.



No declaration of war had preceded this movement; nothing had transpired to put the garrison on their guard. They were suitably equipped, and sufficiently strong in numbers, to resist the assaul's of the tribes of savages that surrounded them. The summons from this great force to surrender the fortress, received an answer of defiance, and the battle began.

An attempt was made to storm the fortress, which proved unsuccessful; and Castiens foresaw that much time would be required to secure their object, if sought through the ordinary modes of warfare; and that what could be done, must be done, before knowledge of the expedition should reach Boston. He formed his purpose, that if they continued to resist, but without final success, they should be given up to the rage of his savages; that in prompt submission alone they were to hope for safety. Such information was appalling to the soldiery to whom Castiens contrived to communicate it in a letter under his own hand; and they constrained their commander to capitulate. No time was lost

and many had been incorporated with  
the new model had become a common  
view among climate modelers. By the mid-1990s  
there was a general acceptance that the new framework had  
been successful in its goal of improving  
the physical understanding of the climate system.  
However, there were still some issues  
that remained to be resolved, and many more  
issues that were not fully understood, possibly  
because they were about 400  
times smaller than the climatic response (Fig. 1).  
For example, the transient cooling under global  
warming was often much slower than expected  
by the simple climate models, which assumed  
that the transient cooling would be small. However,  
global warming still occurred. What else  
was different? The transient cooling was  
not caused by the usual small  
and transient feedback mechanism of the  
climate system, such as the greenhouse effect. Instead,  
it was caused by the large transient  
changes in the atmospheric circulation and  
in the ocean circulation, which were both  
driven by the transient changes in the  
atmosphere and the ocean.

in demolishing the fort; and after a stay of some days at Penobscot the armament returned to the Bay of Fundy.\*

The surrender was deemed by the government of Massachusetts to have been precipitate, and the commander of the fort was deprived of his commission. The treaty of Ryswick in the following year, was altogether illusory, so far as it concerned the American Colonies.

M. Villabon, in 1698, renewed the war by exciting the savages; and his views were promoted by Ralle, a French Jesuit, who had taken a residence with the Indians at Norridgewog. In him the French had found another Castiens; as a priest, he had secured the confidence of the natives, and moved them as he was instructed by the government of Quebec. The English settlements had long been greatly annoyed by this tribe; and Capt. Harmon and Capt. Moulton were despatched from York† to destroy them. The expedition was managed with energy; eighty of the tribe,

\* Hutchinson, 2d, 89, 133, 286. † 1724.

in our literature, we can reasonably assume that the mean sea level rise will occur at a rate of about 1 mm yr<sup>-1</sup>, and that the sea level rise will be accompanied by a slight increase in storm surges (e.g., Trenberth et al. 2003). The projected sea level rise is likely to be accompanied by an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as hurricanes and typhoons. In addition, the projected sea level rise will result in a significant increase in coastal flooding, particularly during the winter months. This will have a significant impact on coastal infrastructure and coastal ecosystems. In addition, the projected sea level rise will result in a significant increase in coastal flooding, particularly during the winter months. This will have a significant impact on coastal infrastructure and coastal ecosystems.

with their priest, were slain; their altar broken down, and their dwellings demolished.\* It was a check so severe, that savage courage never after recovered its accustomed tone in the province.

The treaty of Utrecht (1713) it was expected would forever quiet French claims to Acadia. That instrument in the twelfth particular provision, confirmed the province to England, as the same was described in the treaty of St. Germains, or as ancient Acadia.†

The Island of Cape Bretton only remained to France. The ancient Acadia was bounded by Henry IV. in his grant to De Monts. The treaty had in some respects restricted it.—The French ministry intended to restrict it much more. They were indignantly opposed; and the colonies still found themselves at war, notwithstanding the declaration of peace.

Beauchamp and Leverett, before mentioned, had not entered upon their patent; and in 1719, John Leverett, at that time Govern-

\* Belknap's N. H. 2d, page 60.

† See Appendix No. 3.



or of Massachusetts, representing himself sole heir of Thomas Leverett, who as the survivor of Beauchamp, became the sole proprietor, and preferred his claim to the estate.

Mr. Leverett found many impediments to the establishment of his title; and made it convenient, in order to overcome them, to associate with him nine other persons of great consideration; one of whom was Sir William Phipps, who in his right, brought into the company the Indian deed of Madocawando, conveying the interest the tribe had claimed in the territory. These were afterwards called "the ten proprietors." Subsequently, and in the same year, 1719, twenty other persons were made to share an interest in the patent. By this time, so much of the nobility of Massachusetts had become personally interested in the claim, that its merits were easily made manifest.

But under the treaty of Utrecht the British Crown preferred claim, by right of conquest and cession, to the whole province of Acadia, notwithstanding it had been, by the same crown, before granted. This was not to have

and government, and the social sciences. It includes the following fields of study: statistics, probability, mathematical statistics, applied statistics, statistical theory, stochastic processes, multivariate analysis, design of experiments, sampling theory, biostatistics, econometrics, survey methodology, psychometrics, reliability theory, decision theory, statistical methods in medicine, engineering, public health, business, psychology, and education.

The journal is published quarterly, and is available in both print and electronic formats.

The journal is peer-reviewed, and is open to submissions from all over the world.

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been expected. As subjects of Great Britain, the company had supposed that the benefit of the cession from France to England would belong to them; as England, at a previous period, when their right was not in dispute, with consideration, had bestowed it upon these from whom the claim of the company was derived.

The pertinacity of ministers so alarmed the thirty proprietors, that in 1732 they joined in a deed of one entire half of the patent to Gen. Samuel Waldo, in consideration that he would obtain from the crown a relinquishment of this arbitrary claim.

After many years of untiring application at court, Waldo procured a reference of the question to the "law officers of the crown," who found but little difficulty in forming an opinion in favor of the company.

It was afterwards agreed by the company to dissolve the partnership, and divide the estate. The ten proprietors took to their share Frankfort and that vicinity. The twenty before named, had Camden, Hope, Appleton, Menville and Montville Plantation set to

the movement of the working-class  
and among the middle classes.  
The first organized group in the country  
with a definite political aim, the Socialists  
had been formed in 1881 by the industrial leaders  
of the miners and coal workers, following upon  
the formation of the Amalgamated Miners' Union  
in 1872.

The Socialist party was the first to introduce the  
idea of socialism into the English-speaking world,  
and it still retains its position as the leading  
body of socialists in England. It has  
been instrumental in bringing about the  
present state of affairs, and it continues to do  
so, notwithstanding the many difficulties  
it has to contend with.

The Socialist party of the United States  
is also a powerful force in the country.  
It has been instrumental in bringing about  
the present state of affairs, and it continues to do  
so, notwithstanding the many difficulties  
it has to contend with. It has been instrumental  
in bringing about the present state of affairs,  
and it continues to do so, notwithstanding the many difficulties  
it has to contend with.

them; and the residue of the patent appertained to Waldo. When the boundaries of the patent came to be ascertained by actual inspection, it was found that Waldoborough river, and a line from the head thereof to the northwest corner of Thorndike, thence on the north line of Thorndike, Jackson, Monroe and Frankfort to the river, and thence by the river and bay of Penobscot to the sea shore, and thence by the sea shore to the mouth of Waldoborough river, embraced the territory granted.

The necessary surveys were effected by Waldo in 1759, and in September of that year he died at fort Pownal in Prospect.—The general court of Massachusetts Bay in 1762, confirmed the title of the respective claimants to the territory described; and the state legislature in 1785 repeated the same act of confirmation. Two fifths of the Waldo claim having however been sequestered by the state, in the interval, was purchased by Gen. Knox, who had acquired the other portions also, two fifths by purchase, and one by marriage.

the political system. The government has been unable to control the economy, and it has failed to provide basic services to the people. It has also been unable to control the military, which has become increasingly powerful and has used its power to enrich itself and to suppress political opposition. The military has also been involved in numerous scandals, including corruption and human rights abuses. The government's failure to address these issues has led to a loss of public trust and support, and has contributed to the decline of the political system.

The political system has also been characterized by a lack of accountability and transparency. The government has been unwilling to disclose information about its policies and operations, and has been resistant to calls for greater openness and accountability. This has led to a lack of trust between the government and the public, and has contributed to the decline of the political system. The government's failure to address these issues has led to a loss of public trust and support, and has contributed to the decline of the political system.

After the peace of Utrecht, British power in Acadia began to assume an imposing attitude. The Indians, becoming sensible of their growing weakness, began to be more pacific. Massachusetts was already formidable, and entertained no kindness towards France. French influence was rapidly declining in all the northern provinces, add the loss of Louisburg, in 1745, the founding of Halifax, in 1748, and the capture of Quebec in 1759,\* extinguished her last hope.

\* In this year Gov. Pownall built the fort in Prospect, at the cost of 4969*l*: 17*s*: 2*d*. and placed in it a garrison consisting of one hundred men. The year previous, the Indians had made an assault upon fort George and the settlements on Georges' river. After fort Pownal was built nothing more is heard of their ravages. *Amer. Annals.*

and the most common of these are probably  
the various forms of the mandolin, which should be  
described under the heading of the violin.  
The second class of instruments consists of  
those which are sounded by means of a bow,  
or by being struck with a mallet or hammer. These  
are divided into two main classes, those  
which are sounded by means of a bow, and  
those which are sounded by means of a mallet or hammer.

The first class includes the violin, viola, cello,  
double bass, and the various forms of  
the mandolin. The second class includes  
the xylophone, marimba, glockenspiel,  
timpani, and the various forms of  
the gong.

## PART SECOND.

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The province of Ulster in Ireland, having fallen into the crown by attainder of rebels, James I. of England, introduced companies of farmers from England and Scotland, to improve and enjoy that fertile section of the United Kingdom.

A society of Presbyterians from Scotland, were among them. In the reign of Charles I. and that of James II. protestantism was not favored in London ; in Ireland it was persecuted. These presbyterians had become numerous ; an hundred families of them adopted the resolution of removing to America. They embarked, and with ministers of religion, according to their own forms and faith in the performance and efficacy of worship, arrived at Boston in the autumn of 1718. Early in the following year, a portion of these adven-



turers planted themselves in Nutfield, a plantation in the province of New Hampshire.— Their first care was to place over their religious interests James McGregor, who had accompanied them from Ireland. This little colony were industrious, frugal and pious; and necessarily became populous, and accumulated property.

Of the Israelites it was said, that the land in which they were strangers could not bear them because of their cattle; these presbyterians found it necessary to seek some Mount Seir for their accommodation.

In every direction rich land was open to purchasers; and a company was formed, who examined, and afterwards selected and purchased the site of Belfast.

The heirs of General Waldo conveyed the tract to John Mitchell and thirty one others, in shares, according to the interest of each proprietor.\*

\* The following is a list of the names of the original proprietors, with their respective number of shares annexed. The whole number being fifty-one.

John Mitchell, 6 shares—John Gilmore, 5—Rob-



This early purchase exempted the inhabitants of Belfast from the great evil, which the want of title, inflicted upon many other towns in Maine after the revolution; yet the entire devotion of Belfast, to the cause of freedom on that occasion, lost them all else but the bare title to their lands.\*

ert Patterson, 3—John Steele, 3—Samuel Houston, 2—James McGregor, 2—John Tufts, 2—John Moor, 1—Joseph Morrison, 1—John Durham, 1—William McLaughlin and William Patterson, 1—James McGregor, Jr. 1—John Brown, 1—William Clendinen, 1—John Morrison, 1—Matthew Reed, 1—Robert McElvane, 1—Alexander Wilson, 1—Alexander Stewart, 1—Alex. Little, 1—James Miller, 1—Samuel Marsh, 1—Moses Barrett, 1—John Davidson, 1—David Hemphill, 1—Matthew Chambers and James McLaughlin, 1—Nathaniel Martin, 1—Joseph Greg, 1—John Cochran, 1—Mitchell, Gilmore, Barnett, Tufts, Houston, Moor, and M'Gregore, Jr. as proprietors committee, four shares—James Gilmore, 2 shares.

Mr. John Cochran is the only surviving original proprietor, and resides in Belfast, enjoying a large circle of relatives, and possessing the confidence of very many devoted friends. The evening of life is pleasant to him, and he is closing it in the enjoyment of all its substantial comforts.

The facts which Mr. Cochran has communicated, belonging to this memoir of Belfast, require and receive the acknowledgment of the compiler.

\* Belfast, by the Waldo deed, is bounded from half-

and the diagnosis of HIV/AIDS. In general, patients with AIDS will have to be given more time to explain their symptoms, and may sometimes need to be given more time to respond, especially if they are under oral sedation. The physician will also need to take into account the patient's physical condition, and the patient's ability to understand what is being said to them.

When the physician has completed the interview, it is important to review the information gathered. This can be done by summarizing the key points of the interview, and then asking the patient if they have any questions or concerns. It is also important to review the patient's medical history, and any relevant laboratory results. This will help the physician to make an informed decision about the patient's care. Finally, the physician should provide the patient with a summary of the interview, and any recommendations for further testing or treatment. This will help the patient to understand the information provided, and to follow through with any recommended treatments. In addition, the physician should provide the patient with a copy of the interview notes, so that the patient can refer back to them if needed. This will help the patient to remember the information provided, and to follow through with any recommended treatments. In addition, the physician should provide the patient with a copy of the interview notes, so that the patient can refer back to them if needed.

In 1770, Mitchell,\* Miller,† Chambers,‡ Win. McLaughlin, Wm. Patterson,|| and John Cochran, of the original proprietors, and Jas. Patterson, Nathaniel Patterson, John Morrison, and Thomas Steele,§ the representatives of others, began to open the forest preparatory to husbandry. One continued wilderness now extended from Georges' river to the

way creek, (being the westerly boundary of Frankfort) westerly round the harbour called Passagawassakeag to little river; 2dly, from thence upward by sundry turns in little river, about as far as salt water flows, and crossing the river to a black birch tree, computed thirty-seven chains; 3dly, from thence south 60 degrees west 223 chains to a birch tree; 4thly, from thence north 22 degrees west 372 chains, equal to 4 miles 203 rods, to a rock-maple tree, one rod westerly of a quarry of stones; 5thly, from thence north 68 degrees east 602 chains, equal to seven miles and three quarters, to the westerly line of Frankfort; 6thly, from thence south thirty-seven chains to the largest of half-way creek ponds; 7thly, from thence downwards by the stream, called half-way creek, to the first mentioned place.

\* Mitchell settled upon now Thomas Reed's farm.

† Miller where Mr. Fetheringham now resides.

‡ Chambers upon Judge Reed's lands.

|| McLaughlin and Patterson on Mr. Sargent's lot.

§ Morrison and Steele were drowned in Dec. 1770, in attempting to return from Penobscot river, whence they had been in a canoe to a corn mill.



Penobscot ; and until this time, over this now busy field, the noise of labour had never disturbed the silence of ages. When this little colony had grown to no more than twenty-five families,\* their prospects so filled them with hope, that they requested to be incorporated ; and the general court of George III. gave their habitation a name, with the usual municipal attributes.

" Previous to executing the deed of Belfast, the grantors had employed Richard Stimson to survey and make a suitable location for a road from Georges' river in Thomaston to fort point in Prospect ; and Stimson having rendered the service, was to be entitled to one hundred acres of land on any part of the route he should select. The work was performed, and Stimson made choice of a plat on the west and adjoining to the " half-way creek," which is the line between Belfast and

\* William Patterson, 2d. and Mary Mitchell were the first to be joined in marriage. Ann Patterson was the first white child born in the town. She was the wife of Enos West.

# LESSON 1

How to Study English

1

What is English? English is a language.

What is a language? A language is a system of words.

What is a word? A word is a sound or symbol.

What is a sound? A sound is a vibration.

What is a vibration? A vibration is a movement.

What is a movement? A movement is a change.

What is a change? A change is a difference.

What is a difference? A difference is a contrast.

What is a contrast? A contrast is a comparison.

What is a comparison? A comparison is a contrast.

What is a contrast? A contrast is a difference.

What is a difference? A difference is a change.

What is a change? A change is a movement.

What is a movement? A movement is a vibration.

What is a vibration? A vibration is a sound.

What is a sound? A sound is a word.

What is a word? A word is a symbol.

What is a symbol? A symbol is a sign.

What is a sign? A sign is a mark.

What is a mark? A mark is a dot.

What is a dot? A dot is a point.

What is a point? A point is a tiny spot.

What is a tiny spot? A tiny spot is a small mark.

What is a small mark? A small mark is a symbol.

What is a symbol? A symbol is a word.

What is a word? A word is a language.

What is a language? A language is a system of words.

Prospect. Here Stinson with his family had arrived before the Belfast proprietors had come into possession; and by Chadwick's survey Stinson's location is within the town, and he may therefore be called the first settler, although not connected with the proprietors."—*Dr. Abbot's Ms.*

At Mitchell's house by the shore, eastward and near the mouth of Goose river, on the eleventh day of November, 1773, the corporation was organized. The following is a copy of the warrant.

"To John Mitchell of Belfast, Gentleman,

GREETING.

Whereas the great and general Court at their sessions begun and held at Boston, upon Wednesday the 26th day of May last, passed an act for incorporating a certain tract of land, on the westerly side of Penobscot bay into a Town by the name of Belfast in the county of Lincoln; and the said general Court having empowered me the subscriber to issue a warrant directed to some principal inhabitant in said town to notify and warn, the inhabitants thereof qualified by law to vote in

the mean annual precipitation is around 1000 mm, and the mean annual temperature is around 15°C.

The data used in this study were obtained from the World Climate Database (WMO 1990) and the Global Historical Climatology Network (GHCN; Smith et al. 2000).

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town affairs, to meet at such time and place as shall be therein set forth; to choose such officers as may be necessary to manage the affairs of said town. At the which first meeting all the male inhabitants that become at the age of twenty-one years, shall be admitted to vote.

These are therefore in his majesty's name to require you the said John Mitchell to notify the said inhabitants of Belfast to meet at your dwelling house in said town, on Thursday the 11th day of November, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. Then and there to choose a town clerk, selectmen, and all other town officers according to law. And make return of this warrant, with your doings, as soon after the same is carried into execution as may be.

Given under my hand and seal at Frankfort,  
October. 1773.

(Signed,) THO : GOLDTTHWAIT."

The inhabitants when assembled made choice of Col. Goldthwait for moderator;



John Mitchell, *Town Clerk*\* ; John Brown, Benjamin Nesmith, James Patterson, *Selectmen* ; John Barnet, *Treasurer* ; John Durham, jr. Alexander Clark, James Miller, *Surveyors of highways* ; William Patterson, sen. *Constable* ; John Durham, sen. James Morrow, *Wardens* ; and thus the town became an organized body. Col. Goldthwait here mentioned is the same who at this time commanded the fort on Fort Point ; to this fortress the inhabitants of Belfast were taught to look for succour in a season of distress ; but on the commencement of actual hostilities with Britain, the Colonel forsook the colony and adhered closely to the crown.

This little company were immersed in a wilderness, far from the capitol of New-England, the nursery of the spirit of human freedom, then about to be developed ; first to the admiration, and afterwards the applause of the civilized world ; but while yet in Britain their

\* The Town Clerks that have succeeded Mitchell are seven. Samuel Houston, Alexander Clark, Jonathan Wilson, William Moody, Benjamin Whittier, Herman Abbot, Nathaniel H. Bradbury.



fathers had entertained similar sentiments, and the half century they, as a people, had already passed in America only served to enlighten the views and strengthen the hopes they had inherited. Their feelings were entirely in unison with the friends of the people; and in 1776 they adopted those precautionary measures,\* best calculated to secure the independence of the country.

In addition to a committee of safety, the inhabitants in 1777 elected a censor; whose duty as appears on the record of the meeting was "*to lay before the General Court the misconduct of any person, by word or action against the United States;*" and Solon Stevenson was appointed to this distinguished office. In 1778 the town voted unanimously to approve and adopt the constitution of government, which the Massachusetts colony had prepared for their acceptance.

The period was fast approaching when the

\* John Tufts, John Brown, Solon Stevenson, James Patterson, and Samuel Houston Committee of Safety. John Tufts Representative. John Tufts to be Justice of the Peace.

but also of the political culture of the United States. In this sense, the book is a study of the "American way of politics." It is also a study of the political culture of the United States, and it is a study of the political culture of the United States. It is also a study of the political culture of the United States.

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principles of those few patriots were made to undergo the severest test. They were required to deny their professions or sacrifice their property.

General McLean\* with a force of six hundred and fifty men had established a post at Bigaduce for the protection of Nova Scotia against the incursions of the patriots. In the summer of 1779, an expedition was fitted out and despatched from Boston to make a conquest of this fortress. Seventeen ships, of all descriptions, having aboard, fifteen hundred troops, Saltonstall commodore, and Gen. Lovell commanding the army, in July arrived in the Penobscot Bay. Three small armed British vessels only were then in the harbour of Bigaduce.

Saltonstall's largest ship carried thirty-six guns. On his arrival, Mitchell and others were requested to visit the fleet and communicate their knowledge of the position and strength of the enemy; these strenuously advised Gen. Lovell to an immediate assault. They saw

\* Bissett's England, vol. 1, page 612.



no formidable obstacle to entering the harbor, securing the three vessels that were there, landing the troops and marching into the fort. This counsel was not relished. It was then advised that a portion might land in the harbour, and the residue at Perkin's cove, which was taking the enemy in front and in rear at the same time; this advice was also disregarded. But, in his own time, Lovell landed his men in one body, at Dice's head, a bank so bold and so elevated, as to be ascended by an army only with great difficulty, when no opposition should be offered! McLean had posted a detachment on the summit and disputed the ground. A landing was effected, with the loss of thirteen patriots killed and a number wounded.

Lovell now had his foe in his grasp. But he sets himself down before the fortress, and makes dispositions for a regular siege. The breast work of the enemy was a fence of rails slatted perpendicularly with pipe staves. Weeks were consumed in this indecisive warfare; when Admiral Collier, despatched from New York, arrived in the Bay, with a respecta-

and other sources. It would be interesting to see what information it can give us about the market for equities and bonds. In addition, it would be useful to have a more detailed analysis of the bond market, including the effect of interest rate changes on bond prices. This would help us better understand the relationship between the bond market and the stock market.

The final section of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for investment decisions. It suggests that investors should diversify their portfolios across different asset classes and consider the impact of interest rates on bond prices. It also highlights the importance of understanding the relationship between the bond market and the stock market, as well as the potential impact of interest rate changes on bond prices. Overall, the paper provides a valuable contribution to the field of finance by providing a comprehensive analysis of the bond market and its relationship to the stock market.

ble squadron, in aid of McLean. At once all was confusion. Lovell broke up his camp and evacuated it in the night of the thirteenth of August. Saltonstall pushed his ships aground wherever he was able ; and they were burned. The sailors and soldiers took themselves to flight. Defeat was never more absolute. And the inhabitants of Belfast found themselves left at the mercy of a conquering enemy. The first care of the British was to enlarge the fortress and render it more permanent, and add to the strength of the garrison.

The inhabitants were then offered the privilege of British protection if they would merit it by an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the British king. The proposition filled them with disgust. The spirit of freedom which had for so many generations warmed the blood of their ancestors was theirs by inheritance ; and the proffer was rejected, and such intrepidity left them no choice ; to the last man they abandoned their homes, leaving their flocks in the pastures and the corn in the fields ready for harvest. Not one remained to tell a passing stranger the cause of the entire desolation that ensued.



The war filled the country with marauders, who in small parties visited the coast in search of plunder. A clan of these freebooters landed on the eastern shore of the town, near Moose Point, where it happened they were met by some patriots. They attempted to make a prisoner of Richard Stimson and were resisted. One of the marauders was killed, but Stimson escaped.<sup>1</sup> On the next day a boat came from the fort on the peninsula,\* and bur-

\* In the progress of the revolution, General Wadsworth and Major Barton were taken prisoners in fort George and carried to Castine. They broke from the fort soon after they were confined, and by wading to their mouths for half a mile through the tide they eluded the guard and effected an escape. By a canoe they crossed the Penobscot at Prospect, and by a circuit through the deepest woodlands they arrived finally at Belfast, exhausted. At this time the Miller family had returned. Miller was their friend, but they dared not accept his hospitality at his house.—His sons, James and Robert, went into the depths of the forest, a mile from any settlement, erected a hut and covered it with the boughs of the fir tree, made a bed of evergreens, and carried blankets to it, and food for the inmates; and there these patriots were thus hid and thus fed, until the sharpness of the search for them was done, when with a pocket compass and provisions to help them on, they pursued their course across the country and arrived at a post of safety.

and business, the company's strategy will be to continue to develop strong brands which have a broad appeal. It is important to note that the company's growth will be driven by its own internal resources and will not be dependent on external factors such as government subsidies or grants. The company's focus will remain on developing a strong product line and expanding its market share through organic growth.

The company's financial performance has been excellent over the past five years. In 2018, the company reported a revenue of \$1.2 billion, up from \$1.0 billion in 2017. This growth was driven by a strong demand for its products, particularly its skincare line. The company's profit margin has also improved, with a net profit of \$150 million in 2018, up from \$120 million in 2017. The company's cash flow has also been strong, with a free cash flow of \$200 million in 2018, up from \$150 million in 2017. The company's debt levels have remained low, with a debt-to-equity ratio of 0.5 in 2018, down from 0.7 in 2017. The company's capital structure is well diversified, with a mix of equity and debt financing.

ned the house and barn of Samuel Houston, on the ground where his son, Joseph Houston, now resides.

After the peace many of the first settlers returned, and the town began to attract public attention. New-England, as yet, was not populous and new settlements made progress but slowly. It was not before March, 1735, that population had so much increased as to need municipal restraint and directions. Jonathan Buck, Esq. of Buckstown, was then authorized to issue a warrant for the inhabitants to assemble and choose whom they would have to serve them as municipal officers.

At this point of time may be dated the permanent settlement of Belfast. And here a topographical notice of the subject may be taken. In this immediate region the work of creation was prosecuted on the sublimest scale.

The town is situate in latitude 44 deg. 25m. 30 sec. on the west angle of the bay of Penobscot, where the river Pasagassawakeag comes into the bay. By this river the town is nearly equally divided. The bay making



ound White Head, its southern angle, comes up forty miles into the country to meet the river at the town, and their confluence there forms a harbour not excelled in the world. The British navy might float in it commodiously. The town extends two miles on the west and four miles on the east side of this harbour, and Long Island and Sears' Island guard it at the entrance. On the west side and at the head of this harbour the village of Belfast is built. The bay embosoms other islands of sufficient territory for townships, and some of them are now to be numbered among the most flourishing corporations in the county. The shores of Belfast may be called beautiful. When the tide is out there is no extensive flat to disgust the eye; and the land on either side of the barbour or river rises gradually and easily for a great distance from the water. Thus the prospect is made extensive. A finer site for building a large city could not be desired. Vessels go but three miles above the town, where they have a water of eight feet.

and the corresponding 100-hPa height.

The first panel of Fig. 10 shows the

mean meridional wind at 100 hPa

for the control run and the 100-hPa

meridional wind difference between

the control and the 100-hPa height

difference for the 100-hPa height

difference. The second panel shows

the same for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference. The third panel

shows the meridional wind difference

at 100 hPa for the 100-hPa height

difference. The fourth panel shows

the meridional wind difference at

100 hPa for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference. The fifth panel shows

the meridional wind difference at

100 hPa for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference. The sixth panel shows

the meridional wind difference at

100 hPa for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference. The seventh panel

shows the meridional wind difference

at 100 hPa for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference. The eighth panel

shows the meridional wind difference

at 100 hPa for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference. The ninth panel

shows the meridional wind difference

at 100 hPa for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference. The tenth panel

shows the meridional wind difference

at 100 hPa for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference.

Figure 10 shows that the meridional

wind differences at 100 hPa are

smaller than the meridional wind

differences at 100 hPa for the

100-hPa height difference. This

is consistent with the results

of Fig. 9, which shows that

the meridional wind differences

at 100 hPa are small for the

100-hPa height difference.

Figure 10 also shows that the

meridional wind differences at

100 hPa for the 100-hPa height

difference are larger than the

meridional wind differences at

100 hPa for the 100-hPa meridional

wind difference. This is consistent

with the results of Fig. 9, which

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differences at 100 hPa are large

for the 100-hPa height difference.

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differences at 100 hPa are large

for the 100-hPa meridional wind

Goose river, a small stream coming into the harbour on the east, with the surplus water of a large pond of the same name, is worthy of notice on account of the numerous opportunities it affords of applying water power to useful purposes. A large number of mills are already built upon it, and other privileges are still open.

The Penobscot river comes into the bay at the north angle, twelve miles from Belfast harbour. This noble river, for thirty miles in a direction nearly north, has a water sufficient for the safe navigation of ships of the line. Frigates have visited Bangor. Large boats and rafts find a sufficient water an hundred miles higher.

The choice arable lands in Maine it is known are not on the Atlantic border; but of all the lands upon the tide waters of New-England, it is not known that any are to be prefered to the shores of the Penobscot.

It requires the time of one life to remove the trees of a forest, and prepare the earth for cultivation. The age of Belfast therefore precludes the possibility of great advancement



having been made in agriculture. Yet the town comprehends many good farms; and the farmer of New-England, of all men, is the most happy; his comforts are mingled with no anxiety, the continuance of them does not depend on a vigilance, both painful and unwearied.

The soil and climate are suited to the growth of wheat, barley, oats and rye; the potatoe is raised in abundance and of a fine quality; and is an essential article of food in almost every family.

In some seasons Indian corn grows to great perfection, but is not a safe crop on the banks of the Penobscot. Grass is easily raised; consequently it is easy to make good butter and pork and beef; lambs in July are large and fat; stall fed mutton is excellent; wool is plenty: and hay is one article of export.

The cultivation of fruit has been by many neglected. In some instances apple orchards were set as soon as the ground was cleared of the forest; these now afford cider. In other cases where the work was commenced a succession of unpropitious summers discouraged

and the other two, as shown in Fig. 1, had been obtained from the same generation of the same species. The second was obtained by a process of selection, and the third was obtained by a process of selection and breeding. The present paper concerns itself with the first two processes.

The first process, however, has been well described by Haldane (1937), so that the following discussion will be concerned mainly with the second.

It is clear that the first step in the breeding of a new variety is to select the best individuals of the original population. This is done by a process of

random sampling, and it is important that the sample should be representative of the whole population. If the sample is too small, it may not be representative, and if it is too large, it may be too costly to obtain.

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the planters entirely ; and in truth 1816\* was nearly fatal to every thing vegetable that could be destroyed by frost. Since that year the farmer has been more flattered by the seasons, and orchards now receive a very general and skilful attention. Currants are grown in great plenty. And so are cherries, and all the small stone fruit. But the peach, it is at present considered, cannot survive a Penobscot winter. The town has been greatly negligent in planting ornamental trees ; and the performance of this pleasant duty in individual instances, only shows how much has been lost by the general inexcusable omission.

The citizens, in building their houses, have not like the citizens of some commercial villages, consulted their taste and their fancy, but have confined themselves to more economical views. The places of principal business are built of brick. The dwelling houses more generally are of wood. There is a prevail-

\*Apple trees did not blossom till late in June of this year. On the tenth of that month snow fell with the wind at N. W. and the frost was quite severe. Still the crops of wheat were never better.

in which you can have a meeting without any other people there." "That's it," he said. "I mean, if you're going to have a meeting, you've got to have other people there. You can't just have a meeting with yourself." "I think that's right," I said. "It's important to have other people there, so that you can get different perspectives and ideas. It's also important to have other people there, so that you can have a more objective view of what's happening."

"Well, I think that's right," he said. "It's important to have other people there, so that you can get different perspectives and ideas. It's also important to have other people there, so that you can have a more objective view of what's happening. But I think it's also important to have other people there, so that you can have a more subjective view of what's happening. You know, sometimes it's good to have other people there, so that you can have a more subjective view of what's happening. And sometimes it's good to have other people there, so that you can have a more objective view of what's happening."

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ing appearance of neatness and durability.—The streets in some instances are injudiciously located; but the general wish to repair the inconvenience is daily correcting the evil.—Church-street may be mentioned as a street well built, extending more than half a mile in a direct line, being four rods wide, and terminating at the south on a public square of four acres, the site of the academy. It may be called a handsome street.

On the west side of church-street, near midway of its length, in an open space of near three acres inclusive of adjacent streets, stand the new Church and the Town Hall, large and well finished buildings; the last is constructed of brick. The courts of the county of Waldo are held in the hall; and the county offices also are there kept.

The whole number of houses and stores in the town is four hundred and fifty. The first house of two floors erected in the town, is the Rev. Wm. Frothingham's: and the first house erected on Main-street was built in 1795, by Doctor John Osborn, it was raised upon the ground now covered by the Eagle Hotel.



James Nesmith commenced the business of a merchant at Nesmith's corner in 1799; and his was the first shop in the village. The east bridge thrown over the river at the village is 122 rods in length; it rests on framed wooden piers, and was erected at an expense of \$18,484. It was built in 1806. A mile above this bridge one was built in 1801 at an expense of \$6000; the last has been rebuilt. Nine commodious wharves are built for the uses of commerce. Boards and cord-wood, shingles and timber cut to dimensions, are among the articles of export. Ship-building is becoming an extensive employment. In 1818, the town was made a port of entry for an extensive district.

But Belfast had no more than a name in the hey-day of New England's peculiar commercial prosperity. From the close of the revolution to the close of the commercial warfare afterwards waged in Europe, it contained a small population. Two hundred and forty-five was the census of 1790; and in 1800, the number had increased only to 674; and the season of great profits was now rapidly coming to a close. No part of the wealth therefore



which, in so many instances, during that extraordinary period was fortuitously acquired, came to Belfast. And the town also is without some of the evils, which a sudden influx of property, that comes without judgment or labour, and before expectation, is calculated to create.—Economy as a characteristic of the people, is therefore, to be expected as the necessary result of moderate earnings.

In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 1259, and in 1829, two thousand and twenty six. The population is rapidly increasing, as well as the employment of the useful classes.\*

\* The village affords,

Apothecaries 3—Booksellers 2—Bookbinder 1  
—Butchers 3—Brick-masons 6—Brick-makers 2—  
Block-maker 1—Barbers 2—Clock-makers 2—Cloth-  
iers 2—Cabinet-makers 3—Chair-maker 1—Coun-  
sellors and Attorneys at law 10—Candle Chandler 1—  
Grocers 8—Housewrights 11—House-carpenters 4—  
Inn-holders 5—Jeweller 1—Milliners 5—Meat shop-  
men 2—Meat cartman 1—Milk cartman 1—Ministers  
resident 3—Merchants 42—Printers 2—Painters 2—  
Physicians and Surgeons 6—Smiths 8—Saddle and  
Harness makers 3—Shoe-makers 10—Sheriff's offi-  
cers 3—Shipmasters 7—Ship carpenters 15—Sail ma-  
ker 1—School teachers 3—Tailors 3—Tanners and  
Curriers 3—Truckmen 2—Wharfingers 7—Wheel-



The civil history of the corporation is soon recited. In 1803 the town for the first time was actually represented in the state legislature.\*

It has since been the privilege of the town to furnish three† senators of state, and twice a representative‡ in the congress of the United States. The judge|| of probate; a former§ and the present county solicitor\*\*; a former chief judge†† of common pleas; and a former chief justice of sessions.‡‡

Mitchell had been appointed to a captaincy in militia before the commencement of the revolution. He declined exercising any authority under the king, after the war began, and no company was organized in Belfast until the colony of Massachusetts under the declaration of Independence had formed a constitution, for their own government. Samuel

wright 1. The number of inhabitants is now estimated at 3000.

\* Deacon Tufts in 1773 did not take his seat. In 1803 Jonathan Wilson was the member.

† Wm. Crosby, Eben. Poor and John S Kimball.

‡ John Wilson. || Alfred Johnson, Jr.

§ Wm. Crosby. \*\* Joseph Williamson.

†† Wm. Crosby. ‡‡ John Merriam.



Houston was Mitchell's successor in the office, and Folsom Durham, and Benjamin Nesmith were his subalterns. Durham\* had charge of the company at Castine under Lovell in 1779.

Samuel Houston, Jr. who had served during the war in Washington's guard, succeeded his father in the command of the Belfast militia. In 1803, a company of artillery was formed, and the year following a company of light horse, and in 1822 a company of light infantry. These, with two infantry companies compose the military† strength of the town.

Preparatory to the war 1812, a small fort had been erected at Castine, and in 1814 was defended by a lieutenant and a part of one

\* Lieutenant Durham is in his eighty-second year, enjoys good health, and all the native energies of his mind. He speaks of the conduct of Lovell with great animation ; and refuses to accord to him both the merit of a good officer and of a true patriot. The General's management, in the mind of Mr. Durham, stands directly opposed to the one, or the other.

† Present commanders, Paul Richard Hazeltine, artillery ; David Gillman Ames, horse ; Joel Hills, light infantry ; Jonathan Toole Quimby, 1st infantry ; Benjamin Houston, 2d infantry.

with other anarchist individuals and groups. This is usually done by sending your individual letter to the person concerned, or by communicating with your local anarchist office or anarchist pressman, who has

usually been instructed to forward your letter to the concerned person. If you are writing to someone who does not have a personal address, or if you are writing to a group, you must give the name of the group, or the name of the person who has been appointed to receive your letter. You may also send your letter to the anarchist office or anarchist pressman, who will forward it to the concerned person.

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regular company. On the first of September in that year, Gen. Pilkington\* from the Halifax station, after reducing Eastport and Machias, arrived in the Bay of Penobscot, and finding no force to resist him, possession of the fort at Castine was immediately taken; and on the following day a detachment of about seven hundred men were landed at Belfast, under the immediate protection of a frigate and two sloops of war. The regular American troops had all left the district for the frontier of Canada; and Pilkington's strength was not to be resisted by the few companies of militia that could be brought into action. The enemy shew the utmost respect for the persons and property of the citizens; and after four days returned to Castine.

Schools for the education of youth, have been fostered by the town from the beginning with that solicitude so common for that interest throughout New England. Fourteen district schools are maintained each a portion of the year, and in the village a number of

\* Bissett's England, 3d, 283.



subscription schools are constantly open. The number of children between 4 and 21 years of age, which by the law of the State are made the objects of instruction, in 1826 was 1183, as appears on the town record. The number actually schooled may be estimated to exceed one thousand. And during the summer months one hundred at least of those under four years of age enjoy the privilege of public instruction. Two Sabbath schools have been kept, in summer, for some years past; and with that happy success which so sensibly gratifies the friends of religion and virtue.

In the last year, a society called "The Infant School Society," was established. The following extracts from the constitution will discover the objects of the institution.

"The object of this society shall be to establish and constantly maintain in this village, a school on the monitorial system of instruction, for children, principally between the ages of 3 and 7 years." "It shall be one of the duties of this society, and one not to be overlooked, to furnish instruction gratis, to all children whose parents are unable to pay tuition;

and the other two were under construction. The first was completed in 1902, the second in 1904. The third, which was to have been built in 1906, was never completed. The first building was a simple rectangular structure, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a gabled roof. It had a single entrance on the south side, and a small porch supported by four columns. The interior was divided into three sections: a large hall, a room for the library, and a room for the study. The hall was 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, and had a high ceiling. The library room was 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, and had a low ceiling. The study room was 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, and had a low ceiling. The entire building was made of wood, and was painted white.

The second building was a larger structure, 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a gabled roof. It had a single entrance on the south side, and a small porch supported by four columns. The interior was divided into three sections: a large hall, a room for the library, and a room for the study. The hall was 40 feet long by 20 feet wide, and had a high ceiling. The library room was 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, and had a low ceiling. The study room was 20 feet long by 12 feet wide, and had a low ceiling. The entire building was made of wood, and was painted white.

and to see that they avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded them." "It shall not be necessary in order to become a member to render any pecuniary aid to the society."

This society with a zeal suited to the liberality of the principles disclosed in their constitution immediately put in operation the school they had designed. They procured an able instructor, and upwards of one hundred pupils were immediately collected and the success of the school surpasses the expectations of its warmest friends.\*

Sixteen years since, the munificence of individual inhabitants, caused an edifice to be erected suitable for a public Academy. They were incorporated as a body of trust, and eighteen square miles of land in the county

\* The officers of the Infant School Society, are,  
David Whittier, *Chairman.*  
William Poor, *Clerk.*  
Daniel Lane, *Treasurer and Collector.*  
Philip Morrill,  
Peter Osgood,  
Thomas Marshall,  
William A. Drew,  
William Barnes, } *Standing Committee.*

the most important factor in our thinking and behaviour is the way in which we have been educated. This education has been concerned with the transmission of knowledge and with the development of certain attitudes and values. It has been concerned with the transmission of knowledge and with the development of certain attitudes and values.

It is this education which has led us to believe that there is a definite hierarchy of values, that there is a definite order of importance among the various elements of our culture. It is this education which has led us to believe that there is a definite hierarchy of values, that there is a definite order of importance among the various elements of our culture.

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of Washington, granted to them as an endowment. The trustees\* have not met all the encouragement they could have desired; but the institution has been useful and promises to be greatly so.

The present preceptor, with the approbation of the trustees, has adopted in part, the monitorial system of instruction. The number of pupils at present is upwards of eighty. The building was not located entirely to public satisfaction. To some it seemed remote from the village. The opening of new streets has in a great measure removed this objection, and the future usefulness of the institution will unquestionably reward the efforts of its friends.

One place is, for natural causes, considered more healthy than, some other places. No opinion of Belfast here can be offered; and any opinion upon the subject is valuable, only

\* The statute board of trust, embraced George Ulmer, S. A. Whitney, Alfred Johnson, Phineas Ashmun, Bohan P. Field, Thomas Whittier, James Nesmith, Nathan Read, John Wilson, Jonathan Wilson, Thaddeus Hubbard, Oliver Mann, William Mason, Mighill Blood, and Caleb B. Hall.

and the first study of a Canadian subarctic Hg cycle and its seasonal variation (Hartley et al. 1997). An empirical model of Hg cycling in the Arctic environment was developed from field measurements and has been used to predict the fate of Hg in the Arctic environment (Hartley et al. 1997).

The Arctic environment is characterized by low temperatures, high winds, and low atmospheric pressure. These environmental conditions are conducive to the formation of Hg<sup>2+</sup> and Hg<sup>0</sup> species. The low temperatures favor the formation of Hg<sup>2+</sup> species, which are more soluble than Hg<sup>0</sup>. The low atmospheric pressure favors the formation of Hg<sup>0</sup>, which is more volatile than Hg<sup>2+</sup>. The low temperatures and low atmospheric pressure favor the formation of Hg<sup>2+</sup> species, which are more soluble than Hg<sup>0</sup>. The low atmospheric pressure favors the formation of Hg<sup>0</sup>, which is more volatile than Hg<sup>2+</sup>. The low temperatures and low atmospheric pressure favor the formation of Hg<sup>2+</sup> species, which are more soluble than Hg<sup>0</sup>. The low atmospheric pressure favors the formation of Hg<sup>0</sup>, which is more volatile than Hg<sup>2+</sup>.

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so far as it is formed upon facts which time alone develops. A young settlement has no character established, in this respect. Belfast has grown to that importance which may make the point a subject of enquiry ; and it should not be entirely overlooked. The climate is to be estimated. Cold and heat, rain and sun, are very unequally distributed in the same latitude ; the average temperature of atmosphere in one place is not decisive of the degree of heat or cold in another place on the same parallel. Montpelier, Vermont, and Kingston, Upper Canada, experience a greater extreme of heat and cold than is suffered at Belfast. At the falls of St. Anthony, in the Mississippi river, the heat and cold are both less in degree than they are at Belfast ; yet all these places are nearly in one line of latitude. It is not so warm or so cold, either, at Belfast, as report makes it in towns on the Kennebec river, nearly in the same latitude. Ten degrees of Fahrenheit, below zero, is seldom known at Belfast, and eighty-six above, is the very extreme of summer heat. If it have risen to ninety, accidental circumstances



probably operated. The greatest heat is usually before noon; about meridian a light breeze in summer usually comes up on the bay from the south, and the heat is allayed.

In other places where the mercury is raised to one hundred, the heat of the day does not reach its maximum usually until three or four of the clock in the afternoon. There is less sun at Belfast than on the high lands twenty miles westward; and fog and mist is more frequent. But the fog comes from the bay, and so great a body of tide water may have a great agency in tempering the atmosphere about it.

The township is principally opened to the sun. The soil is a blue clay mixed with loam and a coarse dark gravel. The quality of a soil by some, is most satisfactorily estimated, by noting the trees that grow upon it naturally. The maple, the birch, and the beech were the prevailing forest trees; the spruce, the hemlock, and the pine were sparingly interspersed.

The prevailing winds are from northwest and from southwest. The formation of the

the same time, the political culture of the United States has been transformed by the new technologies. The Internet has become a major source of political information and communication, and mobile devices have changed the way people access news and engage in political discourse. The rise of social media has also had a significant impact on political communication, as individuals and organizations use platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube to share information, express opinions, and organize political activity. The changing nature of political communication has both positive and negative implications for democracy, as it can facilitate greater participation and engagement while also creating new challenges related to the spread of misinformation and the manipulation of public opinion.

river and bay favors these courses. When the wind is up, ice does not make in the bay, however cold the atmosphere may be ; but in extreme cold, attended by the accidents of a calm and a snow, which are seldom united, ice has been made in the bay so that persons have passed on foot, over a reach of twelve miles. The first instance was in the memorable winter of 1780, and the other in the winter of 1815. Rains in winter have been frequent in late years ; snow necessarily falls less frequently, and is often followed closely by rain. The changes from cold to heat and the reverse, are sudden and great, especially in the spring season. For Dec. 1826, and January and February 1827, the greatest depression of the mercury in a northern exposure, protected from the wind, was nine below zero ; and the greatest elevation, in the same time and same position, was thirty-six above. The greatest variation in one full day was twenty-four degrees. So much for the data on which to estimate climate, and the probabilities of health. Some other facts may be added from experience.



Persons born in Belfast cannot be old, the town is not old; but many persons who were early settlers have lived to a great age.—Twenty-three persons have died in this town of a great age.\*

\* The names of these persons, their respective ages, and the years of their deaths, are seen in the following table.

"In their manners they exhibited a model of perfect plainness and simplicity, indicative of contentment and a cheerful disposition; and so cordial was their reception of those who visited them, that with truth it might be said, they were given to hospitality. Their descendants read the poems of Burns' with a keen relish, and are enthusiastic admirers of the Scottish bard."

—*Dr. Abbot's Ms.*

1794	James Miller, aged 82 years.
1795	John Steele, 84.
1797	William McLaughlin, 90.
1800	Margaret Cochran, 85.
1802	John Tufts, 78.
"	Grissel Jameson, 96.
1807	Solon Stevenson, 73.
1810	Mary Brown, 90.
1812	James Gordon, 86.
1815	William Lowney,* 76.
1817	Patrick Gilbert, 78.
"	John Brown, 86.
1819	Samuel Houston, 92.
1820	Jerome Stevenson, 82.
1821	Elizabeth Jones, 84.

\* Mr. Lowney was graduated at Dublin College.

area of ocean productivity and research has been performed (e.g., see review by Riebesell et al. 2000). The phytoplactic carbon cycle is also well understood (see review by Riebesell et al. 2000), and the phytoplactic carbon cycle is well understood (see review by Riebesell et al. 2000).

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Thirteen persons\* are now living in Belfast, whose average age is eighty-two years seven months and eleven days.

But our work is not finished. In 1802, when the population of the town did not ex-

\* Their respective names and ages follow,  
 Samuel Cunningham 88 years old ; Wm. Cunningham, 86 ; Robert Patterson, 85 ; Jane Patterson, 77 ; John Cochran, 78, the surviving original proprietor ; Sarah West, 80 ; John Burgess, 92 ; Nathaniel Stanley, 82 ; Alexander Clark, 81 ; Elisha Clark, 81 ; Tolford Durham, 81 ; Annis Cochran, 80 ; Elizabeth Campbell, 82.

1821	Laughlin M'Donald,* aged 110 years.
1822	George Cochran, 85.
1823	John Durham, 74.
1824	James Patterson, 80.
"	Jonathan Clark, 78.
"	Susan Sturtevant, 84.
1826	Nathaniel Patterson, 79
"	Agnes Robinson, 89.

\* McDonald was born in Scotland, and entered the army while a boy ; his age is not positively ascertained. He remembered to have seen the Duke of Marlborough who died ninety-nine years before him ; he came to America in General Wolfe's army in 1759, and after Quebec was reduced, came to Bucksport, and from thence to Belfast. The lowest estimate of his age, made by his relatives, has been taken.



ceed eight hundred, there happened forty-one deaths. In 1824, fifty-seven persons died in the town, and the population was then estimated at twenty-five hundred. In 1825, seventy-six deaths occurred; and for these reasons these years are memorable. In 1802, the fever erupting in measles, destroyed children generally, but the exact number of their deaths is not known.

In 1824 and 1825, a flux and fever with measles prevailed; in 1826 the alarm had not subsided, but the deaths were only fifty.— Children suffered 28 of the deaths of 1824, and 45 of the deaths of 1825. Philosophy will make her deductions.

The commerce of the town is at present comparatively inconsiderable. Heretofore there has been too generally entertained, an aversion to foreign adventure. The coasting trade has not been at any time retrograde, and perhaps the same may be said of the commerce called foreign; but all branches of maritime concern have felt the fluctuations that have been common to the whole country. Mr. Bradbury, of the Custom House, in-



forms, that in 1825 "twenty-five vessels, mostly brigs, loaded at the port of Belfast, for foreign ports, nearly all for the West India Islands ; their tonnage amounted to three thousand and seven hundred and forty. Their cargoes were generally the productions of the industry and soil of this and the neighboring towns. The following were some of the principal articles of export—2,168,000 feet boards and scantling—744,000 shingles—63,000 staves—20,500 feet of oars—3,390 sugar box shooks—1,736 hhd. shooks—295 spars—478 boxes soap—160 bbls. pickled fish—46 hhds. and 480 boxes dried cod-fish—261 bbls. potatoes—150 boxes candles, &c. valued at twenty-six thousand dollars."

Of the coasting interest, no custom-house record is to be had. James McCrillis, Esq. has had charge of the east bridge for five years last in succession. By his books he discloses, that an average of two hundred vessels pass through the draw in each year. Merchants in the village may disagree in judgment, but a quarter of the vessels clearing coastwise from the town, it is believed do not

and other non-governmental organizations, and the role of the private sector in health care delivery. The report also highlights the need for more effective regulation of the pharmaceutical industry and the importance of ensuring that health care delivery systems are accessible and affordable to all. The report concludes by calling for a comprehensive approach to health care reform that includes both structural changes and policy interventions to address the underlying causes of the health care crisis.

pass above the bridge. If then eight hundred cargoes coastwise in a year are now exported, the trade of the town is not behind the trade of the neighboring villages.

The first inhabitants of Belfast were christians of a straight sect. They were born and nurtured in the faith and pious forms and ceremonies, their fathers, from James 1st had received and cherished. Not more perfect however than the "pilgrims" as they increased in numbers and the means of leisure and enjoyment, they became involved in religious feuds.

In the broken traces of their proceedings leading to the purchase of the township, it is to be discoverved that they kept a steady eye upon the object of a distinct provision for the church. Their solicitude was so apparent, and seemed so commendable, to the grantors themselves, that they included in the grant one hundred and fifty acres, above the quantity purchased, "for the use of the ministry."\* In the first summer of their coming to their es-

\* Chadwick's minutes.

and especially with the support of other members of Congress, will be able to make a significant impact on the budget. While the Senate's role in the budgeting process is limited, the Senate can still play a significant role in the development of the budget. The Senate's role in the budget process is limited by the fact that it is a smaller body than the House of Representatives, and therefore has less influence over the budget. However, the Senate can still play a significant role in the budget process by working closely with the House of Representatives and the Executive branch to develop a budget that is fair and representative of all Americans.

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tates, and when no more than five families had arrived, Mr. Murray, then of Boothbay, was induced to make them a visit, and in the language of the time, give them a sabbath, and administer to them the consolations of his office.

In each succeeding year, to the time of their dispersion by the British army, this little flock made liberal provision for religious instruction. If teachers were not always had, no effort was spared on the part of the society to obtain them. Nevertheless all was not perfect. Some members it seems were not conformed to duty in some things. To the more cautious and heedful this made occasion for offences; and in Oct. 1775, the attention of the whole corporation is called to the subject of the observance of the sabbath, in an article annexed to a warrant for holding a town meeting; and a vote was taken, and is recorded, that whoever shall make an unnecessary visit on the sabbath, shall be held in contempt by the people until atonement shall be made by a public confession. When the peace of seventeen hundred eighty three permitted them to return to their



homes they brought with them the same warm zeal for the church. Not now content with liberal appropriations for the support of the gospel, in 1789 a vigorous attempt was made to erect a house for public worship.

Those, and all those, then westward of the river, although a small minority were opposed to erecting a house on the eastern side of the harbour; and formally protested against it, the subject was postponed. Three years afterwards a proposition for each section to build a house for themselves, without charge to the other, met with no opposition.

The house now to be seen on the east side of the river, was accordingly built, and also that house now so commodiously repaired, and by the Baptist society occupied in the village. The Baptists purchased the house in 1822, and removed it to the place where it now stands.

Until 1796, the man, among the many persons, who had appeared as candidates, whom the citizens preferred as a religious guide had not been found. In this year the Rev. Ebenezer Price conciliated the esteem of a major-



ity, and against the remonstrance of 24 members of the society, who represented in a formal manner their objections, pledging themselves to each other and to the town to withhold all aid to his support, and to resist to the last any tax that might be assessed, for the accomplishment and maintainance of the object, Mr. Price was ordained.

In the following year twenty of those non-contents remonstrated with the majority of the town against the vote, to confirm the title of Mr. Price to the lot of land before appropriated to the first settled minister. This remonstrance being disregarded served no other purpose than to embitter the sentiments of an opposition already exasperated. The minority did not permit themselves to slumber. Solon Stevenson a man, memorable for his sincerity of heart, sound judgment and constancy of purpose, and twenty two others with him, carried the subject before the Legislature, and as a relief, they pray to be incorporated as a separate religious society. Here also the friends of Mr. Price procured a majority, and the prayer of the petitioners was refused to

and 1971. The author's main concern is to show how the movement has changed over time and to explain the reasons for such changes. In this he succeeds well, though his analysis is not always fully developed. He also gives good descriptions of the various groups involved in the movement, and provides a useful summary of the main issues and problems facing the movement at the present time.

The book is well written and clearly presented, and it is a valuable addition to the literature on the Indian independence movement. It is particularly useful for those interested in the history of India and its struggle for independence, and for those who want to understand the complex political dynamics of the period. The author's analysis is thoughtful and insightful, and his writing is engaging and accessible. The book is highly recommended for anyone interested in Indian history and politics.

be granted. The opposition remained undismayed. New subjects of complaint were found, true or false, and old ones urged with new zeal; so that in April 1801, the town voted to withhold from Mr. Price his salary, and also that as a teacher of religion, they had for him no further employment.

In May 1802 the civil contract between Mr. Price and the town was closed by a compromise. And Mr. Price received a liberal compensation for his labors.

The town still continued to make annual appropriations of money for the support of religious instruction; and in 1805 the Rev. Alfred Johnson passed a season with them, at the close of which, the town, five members only dissenting, offered Mr. Johnson a salary of 700 dollars per annum to become their minister.

The invitation was accepted and Mr. Johnson was duly installed. The strife of the church, for a season, was hushed. The town was now making considerable acquisitions in population, by emigration; among whom many Baptists were to be found. So numerous



had that class of christians become by 1809, that it was deemed by them expedient to be made a corporate body. This stirred the members of the fire that had been covered since Mr. Price was dismissed.

Some professed to believe that religious instruction could not be good if bought with money; and the town was now much indebted to Mr. Johnson. Those who should become Baptists, expected probably, to free themselves from this inconvenience; and when interest and religious impression coincide, there is not much doubt of perseverance. Mr. Johnson in a letter to the assessors on the fifth of January, 1809; exempted from any additional taxation, persons who should continue to fulfil their contract with him; assuming himself to sustain the loss of that portion of his salary which the seceders had they remained faithful, would have been required to pay. Yet the Baptist society increased daily, and in 1811 was incorporated.

Mr. Johnson's partial relinquishment of salary was not entirely consistent with his 2 Mr. Johnson relinquished it entirely during

and other countries, where the public health system is more centralized and less decentralized than in the United States. In addition, the U.S. system is characterized by a large number of different types of providers, which may have different interests and incentives. This may lead to inefficiencies and conflicts of interest between providers and patients. In contrast, the Chinese system is more centralized and has a more uniform set of rules and regulations. This may lead to more efficient resource allocation and better coordination of care. However, the Chinese system also has some potential drawbacks, such as limited access to medical services and lack of patient choice. In addition, the Chinese system may be less responsive to individual needs and preferences compared to the U.S. system. Overall, both systems have their own strengths and weaknesses, and it is important to consider the specific context and goals of each system when evaluating their performance.

The war with England then commenced.— Two years later, Mr. Johnson dissolved his connection with the parish.

The population of the village was increasing, and in 1818, it was thought a house of worship was wanted within it.

Before the time now spoken of, the Rev. Wm. Frothingham had been made acquainted with the parish. The attendance of the people at religious exercises had become an agreeable performance of duty. All were desirous to become interested in the erection of a building that should afford them a suitable accommodation. Under these commendable feelings the house on Church-street was built. The work was originated, prosecuted and finished in great harmony, and is, and will be a strong bond of religious connection. On the 15th of Nov. 1818, the house was opened and dedicated; on the 21st day of the following July Mr. Frothingham was installed.

A majority of the early church, having found occasion of disagreement with Mr. Frothingham, relative to certain subjects of christian faith, refused their assistance at his

... accompanied mostly by a rapidly rising tone, with  
and forcible emission of air, with great effort  
and difficulty, and with great difficulty  
in breathing, and the patient is compelled  
to stand upright, or even lie down, and  
will not allow himself to sit still without  
constant exertion, but immediately on  
resting, the difficulty disappears.  
In the second stage, the patient is able  
to walk about, but with difficulty, and  
cannot stand upright, and is compelled  
to sit down, and is unable to stand  
upright, and cannot walk about,  
and is compelled to remain seated. In  
the third stage, the patient is unable  
to move, and is compelled to remain  
seated, and is unable to stand  
upright, and cannot walk about,  
and is compelled to remain seated.

installation, and a new church was organized.

The early church resolutely maintained their distinctions, and their countenance of Mr. Frothingham being withheld, they continued to be a society separate from the parish. This society has built a house for worship; and have enjoyed the privileges of an ordained minister; but are now without a pastor.

The society of Baptists, has continued to prosper, and is at present supplied with a teacher, the Rev. Charles Hooper.

The society of Methodists is also a large and devotional congregation; have built for themselves a house; and in the manner prescribed by that denomination of christians, this branch of the great Methodist family, is continually supplied with instructors, who are anxious for the safety of man.

The fifth and last religious association is that denominated Universalists. For two years past they were taught from scripture by Mr. Drew. They now have no teacher.

Thus under the salutary influence of entire freedom of thought and opinion, in what is alone personal, five different forms of christian



worship are seen to be peaceably and profitably instituted in the bosom of a little community, composed of three thousand people.

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### JOHN MITCHELL.

John Mitchell did not return to Belfast, to become a resident, after the war of the revolution; but as he was so greatly active and efficient in acquiring the grant, and effecting the first settlement of the town, its history requires that some notice of him should be taken.

He was born in 1714, in the town of Londonderry, Ireland; and, when his parents, who were of the Ulster emigrants to Londonderry, New-Hampshire, came to America, was five years of age. He served an apprenticeship to a housewright; but he soon forsook that employment, and became a well

—any law that would make it difficult for voters to register and to vote, or that would make it difficult for voters to receive their ballots.

It is important to note that the proposed legislation does not affect the right to vote. It only affects the way in which the right to vote is exercised. It does not affect the right to vote. It only affects the way in which the right to vote is exercised.

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known practical surveyor, and a teacher of the higher branches of mathematics.

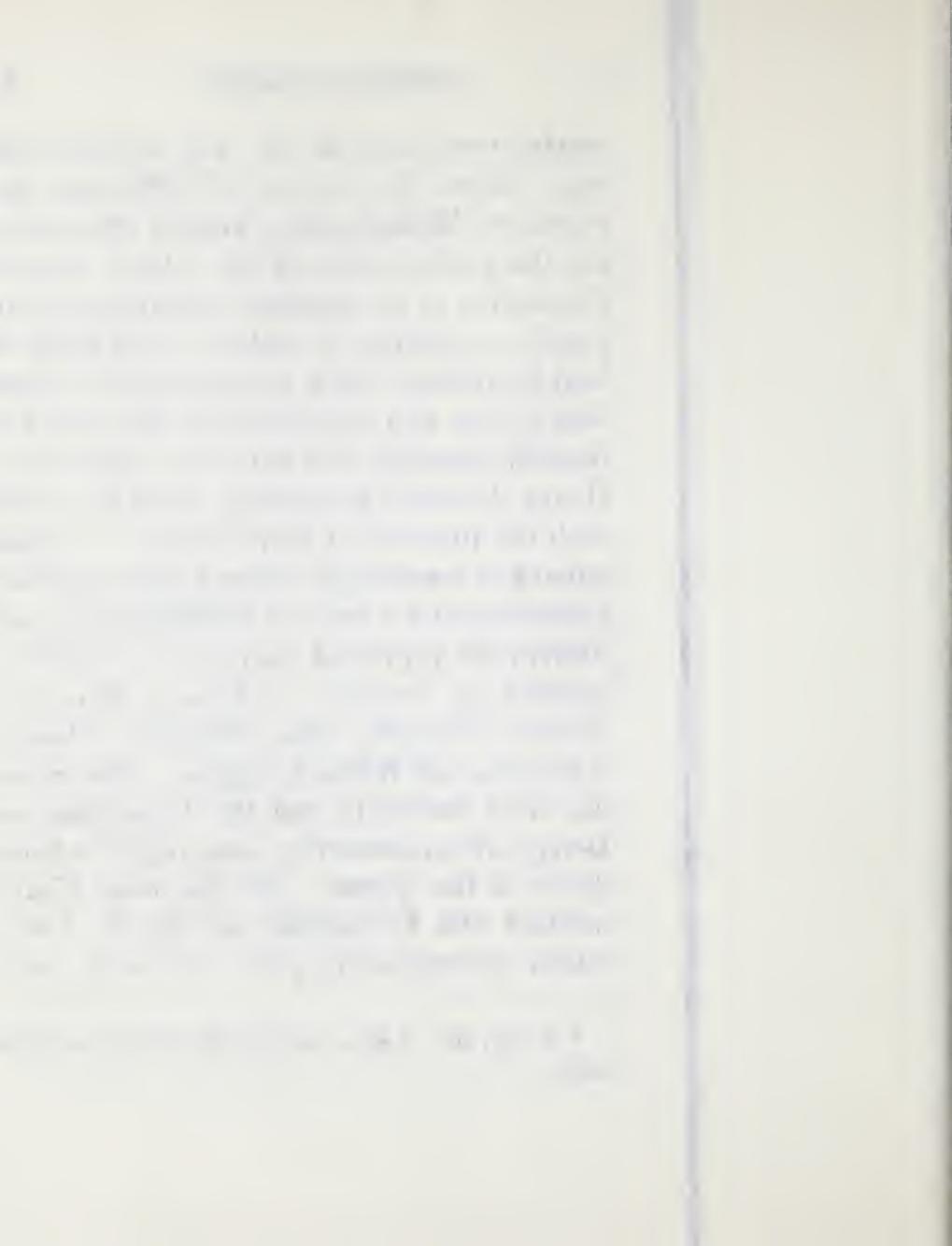
Barnard, Governor of Massachusetts, appointed him to superintend a survey of the Scoodic river, and the bay of Passamaquoddy. In 1764 and 1765 this service was performed to the entire satisfaction of the Governor, who, having heard Mitchell's report of the expedition, and of the inducements the country offered to emigrants, became greatly desirous of obtaining a grant of land south of that bay and river; and Mitchell it appears, had inspired Barnard with a confidence, which disposed him to make the former a partner in interest.

It was on his passage from Boston to Scoodic, that Mitchell put into Penobscot bay, and became informed of the natural advantages which those might enjoy who would there establish a settlement. This knowledge he carried to his friends in Londonderry, New-Hampshire, and it has been seen, that his opinions were respected. But the settlement of Belfast was postponed to the prosecution of the scheme of Gov. Barnard. Many ob-



stacles were found in the way of their success. Since the charter of 1692 from the crown to Massachusetts, neither the crown, nor the general court of the colony, deemed themselves to be endowed with the requisite powers separately to make a valid grant of land in Acadia; and a concurrent act of cession, by the two authorities, at this period of feverish jealousy, was not to be expected.— It was therefore proposed to treat for a title with the province of Nova Scotia. A stipulation was accordingly entered into with that government for a tract of 100,000 acres, and Morris, the provincial surveyor, set off that quantity by measure, to Francis Barnard,\* Thomas Pownall, John Mitchell, Thomas Thornton, and Richard Jackson. The Seoudie river northerly, and the Cobescook, or Denny's river, southerly, were made the boundaries of the patent. At this time, Morris marked the Cobescock as the St. Creix, which circumstance, gave rise in all proba-

\* A copy of No 115 ap is in the possession of the author.



bility, to the perplexity which afterwards attended the adjustment, by the English and American governments, of the eastern boundary of the States.

When the war of the revolution opened, no settlement, by the patentees, had been made within their territory ; and the treaty following the peace, placed the grant within the State of Massachusetts ; and, Mitchell being the only grantee remaining, neglected to obtain, or to attempt to obtain, from Massachusetts, a confirmation of his title.

In the mean time, as has been seen, however, the purchase and settlement of Belfast had been effected. Mitchell was foremost in the enterprise; and with great cost of workmen and materials from Boston, built a saw mill on the Westcot brook, before a house had been erected in the town. To his management the proprietors entrusted their concerns ; and he kept the records after the town was incorporated. Of his six sons, five went early into the war, in the service of the colonies ; four of them went, not to return.—Robert only, after the peace, being released

the country, and, according to Longfield, the Spanish will be compelled to take further and more radical measures against communism.

Spain's other great economic problem is unemployment, which stands at 10 per cent.

Unemployment has increased steadily since 1957, and reached its peak in 1962, when it was estimated to be 10 million.

It is now down to 8 million, but still remains high, and is a major political issue.

A further 10 million are considered to be unemployed, though this figure is not officially acknowledged by the government.

The unemployment rate is particularly high among young people, and many have given up looking for work.

Unemployment has been compounded by the decline in agriculture, which has led to a fall in the number of jobs available.

The number of agricultural workers fell from 1.5 million in 1950 to 1.2 million in 1960, and from 1.2 million to 1.1 million in 1970.

Longfield also claims that the Spanish rural population is declining rapidly, and that the number of people living in rural areas — mostly old farmers — will be less than 10 million by 1980, while the number of people living in urban areas will rise to 30 million by 1980.

from prison in Europe, where he had been for a long time confined, returned to his family. John first served with McNeal as a sailing master, afterwards with Manly as lieutenant. George was a midshipman. Samuel and Joshua were seamen.

After the defeat suffered by Lovell, Mitchell lost no time in removing himself beyond the reach of British authority. In the night following that disaster, he put what of his effects he was able so to manage, into a gondola, and with his family, and such others as chose to share his fortunes floated down the bay to a cove in Thomaston; where they landed, and crossed over the peninsula to fort George; and afterwards proceeded to New-Hampshire, where he resided until his death in 1801. His age was eighty-seven years.



## MISCELLANY.

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There is a general impression among the people, that the trade of the town, has been in a decline, for the last two or three years. Taking the fact as granted, they are at no loss to find a cause for this change, but it seems all have not charged it upon the same circumstances.

One finds sufficient reason, for a diminution in business, in the scarcity of money ; and attributes this scarcity of circulating capital, to the management of the monied institutions of Boston. Another, says that trade is decaying in most other places in the Union, and that nothing but the universal peace that has been so happily maintained, for so long a time, could produce an effect, at once, so uniform and extensive. The mass of retail trade in the

Table 1. Summary of the results of the experiments on the effect of the addition of organic acids on the growth of *S. cerevisiae*

Organic acid	Concentration (mM)	Growth rate ( $\mu$ )		Yield (g/g)	
		Without yeast extract	With yeast extract	Without yeast extract	With yeast extract
Acetic acid	0.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	8.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	16.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	32.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	64.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	128.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	256.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	512.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1024.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2048.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4096.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	8192.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	16384.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	32768.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	65536.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	131072.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	262144.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	524288.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1048576.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2097152.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4194304.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	8388608.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	16777216.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	33554432.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	67108864.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	134217728.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	268435456.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	536870912.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1073741824.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2147483648.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4294967296.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	8589934592.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	17179869184.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	34359738368.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	68719476736.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	137438953472.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	274877906944.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	549755813888.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1099511627776.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2199023255552.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4398046511104.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	8796093022208.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	17592186044416.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	35184372088832.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	70368744177664.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	140737488355328.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	281474976710656.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	562949953421312.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1125899906842624.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2251799813685248.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4503599627370496.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	9007199254740992.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	18014398509481984.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	36028797018963968.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	72057594037927936.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	144115188075855872.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	288230376151711744.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	576460752303423488.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1152921504606846976.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2305843009213693952.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4611686018427387904.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	9223372036854775808.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	18446744073709551616.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	36893488147419103232.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	73786976294838206464.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	147573952589676412928.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	295147905179352825856.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	590295810358705651712.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	118059162071741130344.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	236118324143482260688.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	472236648286964521376.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	944473296573929042752.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	188894659314785808544.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	377789318629571617088.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	755578637259143234176.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	151115727458228646832.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	302231454916457293664.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	604462909832914587328.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1208925819665829174656.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2417851639331658349312.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4835703278663316698624.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	9671406557326633397248.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	19342813114653266794496.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	38685626229306533588992.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	77371252458613067177984.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	15474250491722613435592.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	30948500983445226871184.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	61897001966890453742368.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	123794003933780907484736.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	247588007867561814969472.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	495176015735123629938944.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	990352031470247259877888.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1980704062940494519755776.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3961408125880989039511552.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	7922816251761978079023056.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1584563253532395615804608.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3169126507064791231609216.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	6338253014129582463218432.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1267650602825916492643686.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2535301205651832985287372.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	5070602411303665970574744.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1014120482260733194114928.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2028240964521466388229856.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	4056481929042932776459712.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	8112963858085865552919424.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1622592771617173110583888.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3245185543234346221167776.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	6490371086468692442335552.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1298074217293738488467104.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	2596148434587476976934208.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	5192296869174953953868416.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	10384593738349867907736832.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	20769187476699735815473664.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	41538374953399471630947328.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	83076749906798943261894656.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	16615349981359788652378912.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	33230699962719577304757824.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	66461399925439154609515648.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	13292279985087830921878896.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	26584559970175661843757792.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	53169119940351323687515584.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	10633823988070267137503116.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	21267647976140534275006232.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	42535295952281068550012464.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	85070591904562137100024928.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	17014118380912427420004984.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	34028236761824854840009968.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	68056473523649709680019936.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	13611294704729541936003987.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	27222589409459083872007974.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	54445178818918167744001958.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	10889035763783633548803916.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	21778071527567267097607832.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	43556143055134534195215664.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	87112286110269068390431328.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	17422457222053813678086264.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	34844914444107627356172528.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	69689828888215254712345056.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	13937965777643050942467512.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	27875931555286101884935024.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	55751863110572203769870048.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	111503726221144407539740096.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	223007452442288815079480192.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	446014904884577630158960384.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	892029809769155260317920768.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	1784059619538310520635841536.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	3568119239076621041271683072.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	7136238478153242082543366144.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	14272476956306484165086732288.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	28544953912613018330173464576.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	57089857825226036660346929152.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	114179715650452073320693858304.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	228359431300904146641387716608.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	456718862601808293282775433216.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	913437725203616586565550866432.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	182687545040723217313110173264.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	36537509008144				

American sea ports, it is conceded, has been, much diminished, by the almost entire suspension of commerce with England. But the town of Belfast has not, at any time, maintained that intimate connection, with British commerce; nor been brought into that collision with the Boston Banks, that the suspension of the one, or the rigid exactions of justice in the other, could produce a general sensation. If trade be falling away, the accident is chargeable to other causes.

Belfast is situate, in the midst of a country, that has, continually, and steadily, though not rapidly, grown in population. The people collectively, from year to year have considerably increased the mass of means for their support and their comfort; and with this people, increasing in numbers, and improving in estate, the principal traffick of the town is maintained. Neither the peace, nor the want of British commerce, nor the Boston Bank management, supplies the necessities of these people; and still they are supplied—they are as well fed, and better clothed than formerly. How then has trade, in the aggregate, diminished?

and the remaining 30 g composed mainly of protein with the carbohydrates being about 10 percent. This protein-rich meal provided approximately 1000 kcal and the meal was considered to be a good meal. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein.

The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein. The meal was considered to be a good meal because it contained a large amount of protein and it contained approximately 1000 kcal. It could easily be digested and absorbed and it did not contain any fiber which would interfere with the absorption of protein.

That trade has fallen into many more hands, than controled it in time past, is very true. And that many modern traders are neither serving themselves, nor the public beneficially is true also ; but still it remains to be proved that the amount of business is decreased.

It is believed, however, that the *open* trade of the country does not grow, in equal degree, with the population. The experiment, which the Legislature has been trying, for the benefit of " poor debtors," has operated to put a portion of trade *under cover*. How the honest poor are ultimately to be affected by the experiment, can only be ascertained by the trial. They, at present, are utterly without credit—for the reason that they are raised above all personal responsibility. The statutes, having placed it at their option, to pay, have done them the infinite mischief, of robbing them of of all their ambition to make an effort. These persons, deserving confidence, and who, under the policy of the past time, found it reposed in them, are now entirely excluded from the books of the professed trader. But in every neighborhood, some individual of



credit for money, is found; and one too, who is ready to stand between his poor neighbor and his necessities, upon stipulated terms. By pledging his own credit, he procures for his neighbor the supply of his wants, at a price enhanced by an intermediate profit. Whether this system will make slaves of the honest poor, the experiment alone can test. That it will build up a few individuals in each town, with the sweat and the labor of the poor is already more than probable. Yet no one can doubt that the best interests of the poor were supposed to be consulted, in adopting the legislation, that leads to these results.

A single glance at the future may here be admissible. In estimating the chances of Belfast to take precedence, at some future day, of the other towns upon the Penobscot, there is wide room for difference of opinion. The subject presents itself to different persons in very different aspects. Partiality insensibly operates with some, and the want of a knowledge of the whole ground, is a source of error in others. And none may presume to pronounce a final opinion without hesitation.

and the polymerization reaction was stopped. The polymer was isolated by precipitation in methanol and dried at room temperature. The yield was 70% and the viscosity was 0.25 dl./g. in benzene at 30°C. The infrared spectrum showed absorption bands at 3000, 1700, 1600, 1450, 1300, 1100, 900, 700 cm.<sup>-1</sup>. The mass spectrum showed a base peak at m/e 100 and other peaks at 112, 124, 136, 148, 160, 172, 184, 196, 208, 220, 232, 244, 256, 268, 280, 292, 304, 316, 328, 340, 352, 364, 376, 388, 400, 412, 424, 436, 448, 460, 472, 484, 496, 508, 520, 532, 544, 556, 568, 580, 592, 604, 616, 628, 640, 652, 664, 676, 688, 696, 708, 720, 732, 744, 756, 768, 780, 792, 804, 816, 828, 840, 852, 864, 876, 888, 896, 908, 920, 932, 944, 956, 968, 980, 992, 1004, 1016, 1028, 1040, 1052, 1064, 1076, 1088, 1096, 1108, 1120, 1132, 1144, 1156, 1168, 1180, 1192, 1204, 1216, 1228, 1240, 1252, 1264, 1276, 1288, 1296, 1308, 1320, 1332, 1344, 1356, 1368, 1380, 1392, 1404, 1416, 1428, 1440, 1452, 1464, 1476, 1488, 1496, 1508, 1520, 1532, 1544, 1556, 1568, 1580, 1592, 1604, 1616, 1628, 1640, 1652, 1664, 1676, 1688, 1696, 1708, 1720, 1732, 1744, 1756, 1768, 1780, 1792, 1804, 1816, 1828, 1840, 1852, 1864, 1876, 1888, 1896, 1908, 1920, 1932, 1944, 1956, 1968, 1980, 1992, 2004, 2016, 2028, 2040, 2052, 2064, 2076, 2088, 2096, 2108, 2120, 2132, 2144, 2156, 2168, 2180, 2192, 2204, 2216, 2228, 2240, 2252, 2264, 2276, 2288, 2296, 2308, 2320, 2332, 2344, 2356, 2368, 2380, 2392, 2404, 2416, 2428, 2440, 2452, 2464, 2476, 2488, 2496, 2508, 2520, 2532, 2544, 2556, 2568, 2580, 2592, 2604, 2616, 2628, 2640, 2652, 2664, 2676, 2688, 2696, 2708, 2720, 2732, 2744, 2756, 2768, 2780, 2792, 2804, 2816, 2828, 2840, 2852, 2864, 2876, 2888, 2896, 2908, 2920, 2932, 2944, 2956, 2968, 2980, 2992, 3004, 3016, 3028, 3040, 3052, 3064, 3076, 3088, 3096, 3108, 3120, 3132, 3144, 3156, 3168, 3180, 3192, 3204, 3216, 3228, 3240, 3252, 3264, 3276, 3288, 3296, 3308, 3320, 3332, 3344, 3356, 3368, 3380, 3392, 3404, 3416, 3428, 3440, 3452, 3464, 3476, 3488, 3496, 3508, 3520, 3532, 3544, 3556, 3568, 3580, 3592, 3604, 3616, 3628, 3640, 3652, 3664, 3676, 3688, 3696, 3708, 3720, 3732, 3744, 3756, 3768, 3780, 3792, 3804, 3816, 3828, 3840, 3852, 3864, 3876, 3888, 3896, 3908, 3920, 3932, 3944, 3956, 3968, 3980, 3992, 4004, 4016, 4028, 4040, 4052, 4064, 4076, 4088, 4096, 4108, 4120, 4132, 4144, 4156, 4168, 4180, 4192, 4204, 4216, 4228, 4240, 4252, 4264, 4276, 4288, 4296, 4308, 4320, 4332, 4344, 4356, 4368, 4380, 4392, 4404, 4416, 4428, 4440, 4452, 4464, 4476, 4488, 4496, 4508, 4520, 4532, 4544, 4556, 4568, 4580, 4592, 4604, 4616, 4628, 4640, 4652, 4664, 4676, 4688, 4696, 4708, 4720, 4732, 4744, 4756, 4768, 4780, 4792, 4804, 4816, 4828, 4840, 4852, 4864, 4876, 4888, 4896, 4908, 4920, 4932, 4944, 4956, 4968, 4980, 4992, 5004, 5016, 5028, 5040, 5052, 5064, 5076, 5088, 5096, 5108, 5120, 5132, 5144, 5156, 5168, 5180, 5192, 5204, 5216, 5228, 5240, 5252, 5264, 5276, 5288, 5296, 5308, 5320, 5332, 5344, 5356, 5368, 5380, 5392, 5404, 5416, 5428, 5440, 5452, 5464, 5476, 5488, 5496, 5508, 5520, 5532, 5544, 5556, 5568, 5580, 5592, 5604, 5616, 5628, 5640, 5652, 5664, 5676, 5688, 5696, 5708, 5720, 5732, 5744, 5756, 5768, 5780, 5792, 5804, 5816, 5828, 5840, 5852, 5864, 5876, 5888, 5896, 5908, 5920, 5932, 5944, 5956, 5968, 5980, 5992, 6004, 6016, 6028, 6040, 6052, 6064, 6076, 6088, 6096, 6108, 6120, 6132, 6144, 6156, 6168, 6180, 6192, 6204, 6216, 6228, 6240, 6252, 6264, 6276, 6288, 6296, 6308, 6320, 6332, 6344, 6356, 6368, 6380, 6392, 6404, 6416, 6428, 6440, 6452, 6464, 6476, 6488, 6496, 6508, 6520, 6532, 6544, 6556, 6568, 6580, 6592, 6604, 6616, 6628, 6640, 6652, 6664, 6676, 6688, 6696, 6708, 6720, 6732, 6744, 6756, 6768, 6780, 6792, 6804, 6816, 6828, 6840, 6852, 6864, 6876, 6888, 6896, 6908, 6920, 6932, 6944, 6956, 6968, 6980, 6992, 7004, 7016, 7028, 7040, 7052, 7064, 7076, 7088, 7096, 7108, 7120, 7132, 7144, 7156, 7168, 7180, 7192, 7204, 7216, 7228, 7240, 7252, 7264, 7276, 7288, 7296, 7308, 7320, 7332, 7344, 7356, 7368, 7380, 7392, 7404, 7416, 7428, 7440, 7452, 7464, 7476, 7488, 7496, 7508, 7520, 7532, 7544, 7556, 7568, 7580, 7592, 7604, 7616, 7628, 7640, 7652, 7664, 7676, 7688, 7696, 7708, 7720, 7732, 7744, 7756, 7768, 7780, 7792, 7804, 7816, 7828, 7840, 7852, 7864, 7876, 7888, 7896, 7908, 7920, 7932, 7944, 7956, 7968, 7980, 7992, 8004, 8016, 8028, 8040, 8052, 8064, 8076, 8088, 8096, 8108, 8120, 8132, 8144, 8156, 8168, 8180, 8192, 8204, 8216, 8228, 8240, 8252, 8264, 8276, 8288, 8296, 8308, 8320, 8332, 8344, 8356, 8368, 8380, 8392, 8404, 8416, 8428, 8440, 8452, 8464, 8476, 8488, 8496, 8508, 8520, 8532, 8544, 8556, 8568, 8580, 8592, 8604, 8616, 8628, 8640, 8652, 8664, 8676, 8688, 8696, 8708, 8720, 8732, 8744, 8756, 8768, 8780, 8792, 8804, 8816, 8828, 8840, 8852, 8864, 8876, 8888, 8896, 8908, 8920, 8932, 8944, 8956, 8968, 8980, 8992, 9004, 9016, 9028, 9040, 9052, 9064, 9076, 9088, 9096, 9108, 9120, 9132, 9144, 9156, 9168, 9180, 9192, 9204, 9216, 9228, 9240, 9252, 9264, 9276, 9288, 9296, 9308, 9320, 9332, 9344, 9356, 9368, 9380, 9392, 9404, 9416, 9428, 9440, 9452, 9464, 9476, 9488, 9496, 9508, 9520, 9532, 9544, 9556, 9568, 9580, 9592, 9604, 9616, 9628, 9640, 9652, 9664, 9676, 9688, 9696, 9708, 9720, 9732, 9744, 9756, 9768, 9780, 9792, 9804, 9816, 9828, 9840, 9852, 9864, 9876, 9888, 9896, 9908, 9920, 9932, 9944, 9956, 9968, 9980, 9992, 10004, 10016, 10028, 10040, 10052, 10064, 10076, 10088, 10096, 10108, 10120, 10132, 10144, 10156, 10168, 10180, 10192, 10204, 10216, 10228, 10240, 10252, 10264, 10276, 10288, 10296, 10308, 10320, 10332, 10344, 10356, 10368, 10380, 10392, 10404, 10416, 10428, 10440, 10452, 10464, 10476, 10488, 10496, 10508, 10520, 10532, 10544, 10556, 10568, 10580, 10592, 10604, 10616, 10628, 10640, 10652, 10664, 10676, 10688, 10696, 10708, 10720, 10732, 10744, 10756, 10768, 10780, 10792, 10804, 10816, 10828, 10840, 10852, 10864, 10876, 10888, 10896, 10908, 10920, 10932, 10944, 10956, 10968, 10980, 10992, 11004, 11016, 11028, 11040, 11052, 11064, 11076, 11088, 11096, 11108, 11120, 11132, 11144, 11156, 11168, 11180, 11192, 11204, 11216, 11228, 11240, 11252, 11264, 11276, 11288, 11296, 11308, 11320, 11332, 11344, 11356, 11368, 11380, 11392, 11404, 11416, 11428, 11440, 11452, 11464, 11476, 11488, 11496, 11508, 11520, 11532, 11544, 11556, 11568, 11580, 11592, 11604, 11616, 11628, 11640, 11652, 11664, 11676, 11688, 11696, 11708, 11720, 11732, 11744, 11756, 11768, 11780, 11792, 11804, 11816, 11828, 11840, 11852, 11864, 11876, 11888, 11896, 11908, 11920, 11932, 11944, 11956, 11968, 11980, 11992, 12004, 12016, 12028, 12040, 12052, 12064, 12076, 12088, 12096, 12108, 12120, 12132, 12144, 12156, 12168, 12180, 12192, 12204, 12216, 12228, 12240, 12252, 12264, 12276, 12288, 12296, 12308, 12320, 12332, 12344, 12356, 12368, 12380, 12392, 12404, 12416, 12428, 12440, 12452, 12464, 12476, 12488, 12496, 12508, 12520, 12532, 12544, 12556, 12568, 12580, 12592, 12604, 12616, 12628, 12640, 12652, 12664, 12676, 12688, 12696, 12708, 12720, 12732, 12744, 12756, 12768, 12780, 12792, 12804, 12816, 12828, 12840, 12852, 12864, 12876, 12888, 12896, 12908, 12920, 12932, 12944, 12956, 12968, 12980, 12992, 13004, 13016, 13028, 13040, 13052, 13064, 13076, 13088, 13096, 13108, 13120, 13132, 13144, 13156, 13168, 13180, 13192, 13204, 13216, 13228, 13240, 13252, 13264, 13276, 13288, 13296, 13308, 13320, 13332, 13344, 13356, 13368, 13380, 13392, 13404, 13416, 13428, 13440, 13452, 13464, 13476, 13488, 13496, 13508, 13520, 13532, 13544, 13556, 13568, 13580, 13592, 13604, 13616, 13628, 13640, 13652, 13664, 13676, 13688, 13696, 13708, 13720, 13732, 13744, 13756, 13768, 13780, 13792, 13804, 13816, 13828, 13840, 13852, 13864, 13876, 13888, 13896, 13908, 13920, 13932, 13944, 13956, 13968, 13980, 13992, 14004, 14016, 14028, 14040, 14052, 14064, 14076, 14088, 14096, 14108, 14120, 14132, 14144, 14156, 14168, 14180, 14192, 14204, 14216, 14228, 14240, 14252, 14264, 14276, 14288, 14296, 14308, 14320, 14332, 14344, 14356, 14368, 14380, 14392, 14404, 14416, 14428, 14440, 14452, 14464, 14476, 14488, 14496, 14508, 14520, 14532, 14544, 14556, 14568, 14580, 14592, 14604, 14616, 14628, 14640, 14652, 14664, 14676, 14688, 14696, 14708, 14720, 14732, 14744, 14756, 14768, 14780, 14792, 14804, 14816, 14828, 14840, 14852, 14864, 14876, 14888, 14896, 14908, 14920, 14932, 14944, 14956, 14968, 14980, 14992, 15004, 15016, 15028, 15040, 15052, 15064, 15076, 15088, 15096, 15108, 15120, 15132, 15144, 15156, 15168, 15180, 15192, 15204, 15216, 15228, 15240, 15252, 15264, 15276, 15288, 15296, 15308, 15320, 15332, 15344, 15356, 15368, 15380, 15392, 15404, 15416, 15428, 15440, 15452, 15464, 15476, 15488, 15496, 15508, 15520, 15532, 15544, 15556, 15568, 15580, 15592, 15604, 15616, 15628, 15640, 15652, 15664, 15676, 15688, 15696, 15708, 15720, 15732, 15744, 15756, 15768, 15780, 15792, 15804, 15816, 15828, 15840, 15852, 15864, 15876, 15888, 15896, 15908, 15920, 15932, 15944, 15956, 15968, 15980, 15992, 16004, 16016, 16028, 16040, 16052, 16064, 16076, 16088, 16096, 16108, 16120, 16132, 16144, 16156, 16168, 16180, 16192, 16204, 16216, 16228, 16240, 16252, 16264, 16276, 16288, 16296, 16308, 16320, 16332, 16344, 16356, 16368, 16380, 16392, 16404, 16416, 16428, 16440, 16452, 16464, 16476, 16488, 16496, 16508, 16520, 16532, 16544, 16556, 16568, 16580, 16592, 16604, 16616, 16628, 16640, 16652, 16664, 16676, 16688, 16696, 16708, 16720, 16732, 16744, 16756, 16768, 16780, 16792, 16804, 16816, 16828, 16840, 16852, 16864, 16876, 16888, 16896, 16908, 16920, 16932, 16944, 16956, 16968, 16980, 16992, 17004, 17016, 17028, 17040, 17052, 17064, 17076, 17088, 17096, 17108, 17120, 17132, 17144, 17156, 17168, 17180, 17192, 17204, 17216, 17228, 17240, 17252, 17264, 17276, 17288, 17296, 17308, 17320, 17332, 17344, 17356, 17368, 17380, 17392, 17404, 17416, 17428, 17440, 17452, 17464, 17476, 17488, 17496, 17508, 17520, 17532, 17544, 17556, 17568, 17580, 17592, 17604, 17616, 17628, 17640, 17652, 17664, 17676, 17688, 17696, 17708, 17720, 17732, 17744, 17756, 17768, 17780, 17792, 17804, 17816, 17828, 17840, 17852, 17864, 17876, 17888, 17896, 17908, 17920, 17932, 17944, 17956, 17968, 17980, 17992, 18004, 18016, 18028, 18040, 18052, 18064, 18076, 18088, 18096, 18108, 18120, 18132, 18144, 18156, 18168, 18180, 18192, 18204, 18216, 18228, 18240, 18252, 18264, 18276, 18288, 18296, 18308, 18320, 18332, 18344, 18356, 18368, 18380, 18392, 18404, 18416, 18428, 18440, 18452, 18464, 18476, 18488, 18496, 18508, 18520, 18532, 18544, 18556, 18568, 18580, 18592, 18604, 18616, 18628, 18640, 18652, 18664, 18676, 18688, 18696, 18708, 18720, 18732, 18744, 18756, 18768, 18780, 18792, 18804, 18816, 18828, 18840, 18852, 18864, 18876, 18888, 18896, 18908, 18920, 18932, 18944, 18956, 18968, 18980, 18992, 19004, 19016, 19028, 19040, 19052, 19064, 19076, 19088, 19096, 19108, 19120, 19132, 19144, 19156, 19168, 19180, 19192, 19204, 19216, 19228, 19240, 19252, 19264, 19276, 19288, 19296, 19308, 19320, 19332, 19344, 19356, 19368, 19380, 19392, 19404, 19416, 19428, 19440, 19452, 19464, 19476, 19488, 19496, 19508, 19520, 19532, 19544, 19556, 19568, 19580, 19592, 19604, 19616, 19628, 19640, 19652, 19664, 19676, 19688, 19696, 19708, 19720, 19732, 19744, 19756, 19768, 19780, 19792, 19804, 19816, 19828, 19840, 19852, 19864, 19876, 19888, 19896, 19908, 19920, 19932, 19944, 19956, 19968, 19980, 19992, 20004, 20016, 20028, 20040, 20052, 20064, 20076, 20088, 20096, 20108, 20120, 20132, 20144, 20156, 20168, 20180, 20192, 20204, 20216, 20228, 20240, 20252, 20264, 20276, 20288, 20296, 20308, 20320, 20332, 20344, 20356, 20368, 20380, 20392, 20404, 20416, 20428, 20440, 20452, 20464, 20476, 20488, 20496, 20508, 20520, 20532, 20544, 20556, 20568, 20580, 20592, 20604, 20616, 20628, 20640, 20652, 20664, 20676, 20688, 20696, 20708, 20720, 20732, 20744, 20756, 20768, 20780, 20792, 20804, 20816, 20828, 20840, 20852, 20864, 20876, 20888, 20896, 20908, 20920, 20932, 20944, 20956, 20968, 20980, 20992, 21004, 21016, 21028, 21040, 21052, 21064, 21076, 21088, 21096, 21108, 21120, 21132, 21144, 21156, 21168, 21180, 21192, 21204, 21216, 21228, 21240, 21252, 21264, 21276, 21288, 21296, 21308, 21320, 21332, 21344, 21356, 21368, 21380, 21392, 21404, 21416, 21428, 21440, 21452, 21464, 21476, 21488, 21496, 21508, 21520, 21532, 21544, 21556, 21568, 21580, 21592, 21604, 21616, 21628, 21640, 21652, 21664, 21676, 21688, 21696, 21708, 21720, 21732, 21744, 21756, 21768, 21780, 21792, 21804, 21816, 21828, 21840, 21852, 21864, 21876, 21888, 21896, 21908, 21920, 21932, 21944, 21956, 21968, 21980, 21992, 22004, 22016, 22028, 22040, 22052, 22064, 22076, 22088

It is doubted perhaps by no one, that some town on the Penobscot waters, by common consent, will ere long become the principal mart upon these waters—Camden, Belfast, Prospect, Frankfort, and Bangor, have each had their pretensions to this distinction. We will consider them according to the information we have obtained,—after premising that two circumstances, must be kept in view—a common centre and a good harbor. Camden has the advantage of being nearest to sea, but consequently is removed from the centre; and the town environed by hills which forbid easy roads to reach it from the interior. The site of the town is a pleasant one; the harbour is small, and not easy of access. Bangor has claims to great consideration. It stands at the head of summer navigation, about fifty miles above Camden. The river is safely navigated to Bangor, and will shortly be settled to its sources: but the ice in the river suspends navigation four months in the year, and time will produce as many clusters of houses and stores as there may be found mill seats on the river. Frankfort, at the head of winter navigation,



might be considered as the natural rival to Bangor, but the map shows its location, in relation to the interior, to be unfavorable, calculating that trade is to come principally from the north and the west, both Frankfort and Prospect, are in some respect, insulated ; and the formation of the country makes the approach to them any thing but easy and direct. And if at no time the ice below Frankfort is impenetrable it is often found to be greatly embarrassing and injurious to navigation.— Belfast holds the intermediate ground among the aspirants. Within the knowledge of man, its harbour has been twice only seriously blockaded by ice, (1780, and 1815,) in that respect therefore it is greatly more eligible than the harbor of Portland or Boston, being at all times as accessible as either of them, and when entered, is found more commodious and safe. In the discussion of this subject it is not remembered, if the strongest argument in its support have ever been urged. Belfast is the natural seaport of the northern and western Kennebeck ; and it is no strength of fancy to imagine that nature once thought of

that's important, and I think it's right to emphasize democracy against autocracy. But I think it's also important to emphasize that democracy is not the only good path to political stability. In fact, there are other paths to political stability.

I think that one of the most important ways to achieve political stability is through economic development. And I think that one of the best ways to achieve economic development is through free markets. We know from history that the best way to achieve economic development is through free markets. That's why I think that it's important to emphasize the importance of free markets and the importance of democracy.

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bringing that river to the ocean at this place. From Winslow to Belfast the distance is twenty-eight miles over a champaigne country. It is more than two thirds the same distance from Winslow to Hallowell. Four months of the year, the difference in the cost of transportation between Winslow and these towns would not be material. By taking an early, and employing a late hour, horses will perform the journey to Belfast and return the same day.

But the difference in distance is more than compensated by difference in market. The one is open to the world ; from the other all competition is excluded by ice. This circumstance in winter operates as a tax of a whole tithe upon the farmer who shall frequent the Hallowell market. But the winter is the farmers market season. He cannot wait for the ice to disappear that he may transport his products by boat to Hallowell ; when that time arrives he is employed in preparing to raise another crop. In fine, Belfast is forty miles up into the heart of a country as suitable for agriculture as any portion of New-England, and is the centre of Maine. With



capital and enterprize at any moment she may take the trade of the vale of the Kennebeck with mutual profit. The remotest angle of the county of Somerset is nearer to Belfast than to Portland. And if by many the idea may be reckoned among the chimeras of the day—yet it must be admitted as possible that Belfast one day shall have become the largest town in the State. One thing is already certain, that many circumstances, powerful as nature can make them, are now conspiring to bring to pass, if possible, that event.

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The County of Waldo, of which Belfast is the court town, is constituted of twenty-three towns and two plantations.

The following is a list of them, with the census of 1820 ; and also that of 1810, so far as it was taken is annexed.

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Census of 1820.</i>	<i>Census 1810.</i>
Belfast	2026	1274
Belmont	743	—
Brooks	318	—



Burnham	202	—
Canден	4825	1607
Frankfort	2127	1493
Freedom	783	—
Hope	1179	787
Islesboro'	639	583
Jackson	375	—
Knox	560	—
Lincolnville	1294	1013
Liberty	409	—
Mcroe	630	—
Montville	1266	864
Northport	939	730
Palermo	1056	761
Prospect	1771	1300
Searsmont	675	—
Swanville	503	—
Thorndike	438	—
Troy	505	—
Unity	978	793
Appleton Plantation	511	—
Waido "	245	—
	<hr/> 22002	<hr/> 11255

	DEMOCRATIC	REPUBLICAN	LIBERAL	CONSERVATIVE
1. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. By age group				
2a. 18-24 years	100	100	100	100
2b. 25-34 years	100	100	100	100
2c. 35-44 years	100	100	100	100
2d. 45-54 years	100	100	100	100
2e. 55-64 years	100	100	100	100
2f. 65 years and over	100	100	100	100
3. By sex				
3a. Male	500	500	500	500
3b. Female	500	500	500	500
4. By race				
4a. White	800	800	800	800
4b. Black	200	200	200	200
5. By education				
5a. High school or less	400	400	400	400
5b. Some college	300	300	300	300
5c. College graduate	300	300	300	300
6. By income				
6a. Below poverty level	200	200	200	200
6b. Poverty level to \$10,000	200	200	200	200
6c. \$10,000 to \$20,000	200	200	200	200
6d. \$20,000 to \$30,000	200	200	200	200
6e. \$30,000 to \$50,000	200	200	200	200
6f. Above \$50,000	200	200	200	200
7. By occupation				
7a. Professional	100	100	100	100
7b. Managerial	100	100	100	100
7c. Clerical	100	100	100	100
7d. Sales	100	100	100	100
7e. Service	100	100	100	100
7f. Farming	100	100	100	100
7g. Construction	100	100	100	100
7h. Manufacturing	100	100	100	100
7i. Transportation	100	100	100	100
7j. Other	100	100	100	100
8. By ethnicity				
8a. Hispanic	100	100	100	100
8b. Non-Hispanic	900	900	900	900
9. By religion				
9a. Protestant	500	500	500	500
9b. Catholic	400	400	400	400
9c. Jewish	100	100	100	100
9d. Other	100	100	100	100
10. By gender				
10a. Male	500	500	500	500
10b. Female	500	500	500	500
11. By marital status				
11a. Married	500	500	500	500
11b. Single	500	500	500	500
12. By family size				
12a. One person	100	100	100	100
12b. Two people	100	100	100	100
12c. Three people	100	100	100	100
12d. Four or more people	100	100	100	100
13. By political party				
13a. Democrat	500	500	500	500
13b. Republican	400	400	400	400
13c. Independent	100	100	100	100
13d. Other	100	100	100	100
14. By voting behavior				
14a. Liberal	500	500	500	500
14b. Moderate	400	400	400	400
14c. Conservative	100	100	100	100
14d. Other	100	100	100	100
15. By age and gender				
15a. Male 18-24 years	50	50	50	50
15b. Male 25-34 years	50	50	50	50
15c. Male 35-44 years	50	50	50	50
15d. Male 45-54 years	50	50	50	50
15e. Male 55-64 years	50	50	50	50
15f. Male 65 years and over	50	50	50	50
15g. Female 18-24 years	50	50	50	50
15h. Female 25-34 years	50	50	50	50
15i. Female 35-44 years	50	50	50	50
15j. Female 45-54 years	50	50	50	50
15k. Female 55-64 years	50	50	50	50
15l. Female 65 years and over	50	50	50	50
16. By race and gender				
16a. Male White	50	50	50	50
16b. Male Black	50	50	50	50
16c. Female White	50	50	50	50
16d. Female Black	50	50	50	50
17. By education and gender				
17a. Male HS or less	50	50	50	50
17b. Male Some college	50	50	50	50
17c. Male College grad	50	50	50	50
17d. Female HS or less	50	50	50	50
17e. Female Some college	50	50	50	50
17f. Female College grad	50	50	50	50
18. By income and gender				
18a. Male Below poverty	50	50	50	50
18b. Male Poverty to \$10,000	50	50	50	50
18c. Male \$10,000 to \$20,000	50	50	50	50
18d. Male \$20,000 to \$30,000	50	50	50	50
18e. Male \$30,000 to \$50,000	50	50	50	50
18f. Male Above \$50,000	50	50	50	50
18g. Female Below poverty	50	50	50	50
18h. Female Poverty to \$10,000	50	50	50	50
18i. Female \$10,000 to \$20,000	50	50	50	50
18j. Female \$20,000 to \$30,000	50	50	50	50
18k. Female \$30,000 to \$50,000	50	50	50	50
18l. Female Above \$50,000	50	50	50	50
19. By occupation and gender				
19a. Male Professional	50	50	50	50
19b. Male Managerial	50	50	50	50
19c. Male Clerical	50	50	50	50
19d. Male Sales	50	50	50	50
19e. Male Service	50	50	50	50
19f. Male Farming	50	50	50	50
19g. Male Construction	50	50	50	50
19h. Male Manufacturing	50	50	50	50
19i. Male Transportation	50	50	50	50
19j. Male Other	50	50	50	50
19k. Female Professional	50	50	50	50
19l. Female Managerial	50	50	50	50
19m. Female Clerical	50	50	50	50
19n. Female Sales	50	50	50	50
19o. Female Service	50	50	50	50
19p. Female Farming	50	50	50	50
19q. Female Construction	50	50	50	50
19r. Female Manufacturing	50	50	50	50
19s. Female Transportation	50	50	50	50
19t. Female Other	50	50	50	50
20. By ethnicity and gender				
20a. Male Hispanic	50	50	50	50
20b. Male Non-Hispanic	500	500	500	500
20c. Female Hispanic	50	50	50	50
20d. Female Non-Hispanic	500	500	500	500
21. By religion and gender				
21a. Male Protestant	500	500	500	500
21b. Male Catholic	400	400	400	400
21c. Male Jewish	100	100	100	100
21d. Male Other	100	100	100	100
21e. Female Protestant	500	500	500	500
21f. Female Catholic	400	400	400	400
21g. Female Jewish	100	100	100	100
21h. Female Other	100	100	100	100
22. By voting behavior and gender				
22a. Male Liberal	500	500	500	500
22b. Male Moderate	400	400	400	400
22c. Male Conservative	100	100	100	100
22d. Male Other	100	100	100	100
22e. Female Liberal	500	500	500	500
22f. Female Moderate	400	400	400	400
22g. Female Conservative	100	100	100	100
22h. Female Other	100	100	100	100
23. By age and ethnicity				
23a. Male 18-24 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23b. Male 18-24 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23c. Male 25-34 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23d. Male 25-34 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23e. Male 35-44 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23f. Male 35-44 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23g. Male 45-54 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23h. Male 45-54 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23i. Male 55-64 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23j. Male 55-64 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23k. Male 65 years and over Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23l. Male 65 years and over Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23m. Female 18-24 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23n. Female 18-24 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23o. Female 25-34 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23p. Female 25-34 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23q. Female 35-44 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23r. Female 35-44 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23s. Female 45-54 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23t. Female 45-54 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23u. Female 55-64 years Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23v. Female 55-64 years Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
23w. Female 65 years and over Hispanic	50	50	50	50
23x. Female 65 years and over Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
24. By education and ethnicity				
24a. Male HS or less Hispanic	50	50	50	50
24b. Male HS or less Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
24c. Male Some college Hispanic	50	50	50	50
24d. Male Some college Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
24e. Male College grad Hispanic	50	50	50	50
24f. Male College grad Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
24g. Female HS or less Hispanic	50	50	50	50
24h. Female HS or less Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
24i. Female Some college Hispanic	50	50	50	50
24j. Female Some college Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
24k. Female College grad Hispanic	50	50	50	50
24l. Female College grad Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25. By income and ethnicity				
25a. Male Below poverty Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25b. Male Below poverty Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25c. Male Poverty to \$10,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25d. Male Poverty to \$10,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25e. Male \$10,000 to \$20,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25f. Male \$10,000 to \$20,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25g. Male \$20,000 to \$30,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25h. Male \$20,000 to \$30,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25i. Male \$30,000 to \$50,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25j. Male \$30,000 to \$50,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25k. Male Above \$50,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25l. Male Above \$50,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25m. Female Below poverty Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25n. Female Below poverty Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25o. Female Poverty to \$10,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25p. Female Poverty to \$10,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25q. Female \$10,000 to \$20,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25r. Female \$10,000 to \$20,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25s. Female \$20,000 to \$30,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25t. Female \$20,000 to \$30,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25u. Female \$30,000 to \$50,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25v. Female \$30,000 to \$50,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
25w. Female Above \$50,000 Hispanic	50	50	50	50
25x. Female Above \$50,000 Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26. By occupation and ethnicity				
26a. Male Professional Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26b. Male Professional Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26c. Male Managerial Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26d. Male Managerial Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26e. Male Clerical Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26f. Male Clerical Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26g. Male Sales Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26h. Male Sales Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26i. Male Service Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26j. Male Service Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26k. Male Farming Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26l. Male Farming Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26m. Male Construction Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26n. Male Construction Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26o. Male Manufacturing Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26p. Male Manufacturing Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26q. Male Transportation Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26r. Male Transportation Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26s. Male Other Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26t. Male Other Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26u. Female Professional Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26v. Female Professional Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26w. Female Managerial Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26x. Female Managerial Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26y. Female Clerical Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26z. Female Clerical Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26aa. Female Sales Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26ab. Female Sales Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26ac. Female Service Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26ad. Female Service Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26ae. Female Farming Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26af. Female Farming Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26ag. Female Construction Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26ah. Female Construction Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26ai. Female Manufacturing Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26aj. Female Manufacturing Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26ak. Female Transportation Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26al. Female Transportation Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
26am. Female Other Hispanic	50	50	50	50
26an. Female Other Non-Hispanic	450	450	450	450
27. By religion and ethnicity				
27a. Male Protestant Hispanic	500	500	500	500
27b. Male Protestant Non-Hispanic	400	400	400	400
27c. Male Catholic Hispanic	400	400	400	400
27d. Male Catholic Non-Hispanic</td				

## APPENDIX.

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[ No. 1. ]

The author is indebted to his friend, **GEORGE WATSON**, Esq. for the following accurate, and only perfect translation of the Patent to De Monts that has been made. Some of the language of the original, has become obsolete ; in other instances it is technical.—Mr. Watson has overcome all these embarrassments, and whoever will compare this version with that published in London in 1654, can have no hesitation in determining, to which of them, the preference should be given.

**LETTERS PATENT** for the Sieur de Monts, lieutenant-general of Acadia, and the adjoining countries ; November 8, 1603.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of France, and Navarre,—to our dear and well beloved the Sieur de Monts, gentleman in ordinary of our bed-chamber, greeting.

As our greatest care and labor, since our accession to this crown, is, and always has been, to maintain and preserve it in its ancient dignity, greatness, and splendor, and to extend, and enlarge, as far as lawfully may be



done, its boundaries and limits: We, being of a long time informed of the situation, and condition of the countries and territory of Acadia; moved, above all things, by a peculiar zeal, and a devout and firm resolution, which we have taken, with the aid and assistance of God, the author, distributor, and protector of all kingdoms and states,—to cause to be converted, brought over, and instructed in christianity, and in the belief and profession of our faith and religion, the people who inhabit that country, at present a barbarous race,—atheists, without faith or religion; and to draw them from the ignorance and infidelity in which they now are. Having also for a long time understood, by the reports of masters of vessels, pilots, merchants, and others, who a long time ago visited, frequented and traded with the people of those parts, how profitable, convenient and useful would be to us, our states and subjects, the residence, possession and settlement of those places, by the great and apparent profit which may be drawn from the great frequency and connection with the people there; and the trade and commerce, which by these means may be safely entered into, and carried on: We, for these causes fully confiding in your great prudence, and in



the knowledge and experience which you have of the quality, condition, and situation of Acadia,—from the divers voyages, travels, and repeated visits which you have made in those parts, and others near thereto,—assuring ourselves that this our resolution and intention being to you committed, you will know how to execute it attentively, diligently, and not less courageously and valorously, and bring it to the perfection we desire ;—we have expressly appointed, and established,—and by these presents, signed by our own hand,—we do appoint, ordain, make, constitute, and establish you our lieutenant-general to represent our person in the country, territory, coasts and confines of Acadia ; beginning at the fortieth degree, to the fort-sixth degree [*of north latitude*] ; and within the said extent, or part thereof, as far inland as may be done, to establish, extend, and cause to be made known, our name, power, and authority ; and unto the same, to subject, cause to submit, and to obey, all the people of the said land and parts adjacent and by the means thereof, and by all other lawful ways and means, to call upon, instruct, urge and excite them to the knowledge of God, and to the habit of the faith, and the christian religion ; —to establish it there,—and in the exercise

in April, suggesting the enhanced cold advection has continued, which may be associated with the 1997–1998 El Niño and more positive sea level pressure over the South Pacific than during the 1998–1999 La Niña. The enhanced cold advection is also associated with the enhanced cyclone activity in the South Pacific, which is consistent with the enhanced cyclone activity in the Southern Ocean. The enhanced cyclone activity in the Southern Ocean is associated with the enhanced cold advection, which is consistent with the enhanced cyclone activity in the South Pacific. The enhanced cyclone activity in the Southern Ocean is associated with the enhanced cold advection, which is consistent with the enhanced cyclone activity in the South Pacific. The enhanced cyclone activity in the Southern Ocean is associated with the enhanced cold advection, which is consistent with the enhanced cyclone activity in the South Pacific.

and profession thereof, to maintain, keep and preserve the said people, and all others inhabiting the said places ; and in peace, repose, and tranquillity, to command there, as well by sea as by land ; to ordain, decide, and cause to be executed all that you will judge necessary, and be able to do, to maintain, keep, and preserve the said places under our power and authority,—by the forms, ways and means prescribed by our ordinances ; And to aid and assist you in the premises,—to appoint establish and constitute all needful officers, as well in concerns of war, as of justice and policy,—in the first instance,—and from thence afterward to be nominated by you, and presented to us for our approbation and confirmation,—and to give such commissions, titles and grants as may be necessary.

And as circumstances may require yourself, with the advice of prudent and capable men, to prescribe, under our good pleasure, laws, statutes and ordinances, (as conformable to ours as may be) especially in such matters and things as are not provided for by these presents ;—effectually to negotiate treaties of peace, alliance and confederation, good friendship, correspondence and communication with the said people, and their princes, and others having power and command over them ;—to



maintain, keep, and carefully observe the treaties and alliances which you shall enter into with them :—provided they do the same on their part ; and in default thereof to make open war, to compel them, and bring them back to such reason as you shall judge necessary, for the honor obedience and service of God,—and the establishing, maintaining and preserving our authority among them ; at least to visit and frequent there by yourself and by all our subjects, in all safety liberty, intercourse and communication ; to negotiate and trade there amicably and peaceably ; to give and grant them favors and privileges, employments and honors.

Which said entire authority, we will, and ordain that you have over all our said subjects, and others who may go to inhabit, trade, negotiate and reside in those parts ;—to hold, take, reserve and appropriate to yourself what you may wish and find to be most suitable to your rank, quality and use ;—to parcel out such parts and portions of the said lands,—to attribute to them such titles, honors, rights, authorities and faculties as you will see needful, according to the quality, condition and merits of the persons of the country and others ; above all things to people, cultivate and cause to be settled the said lands, as speedily,



carefully and skilfully as time, places and conveniences will permit. And for this purpose to make, or cause to be made, such discovery and knowledge of the extent of the sea coasts, and other countries of the main land, as you will direct and prescribe to be done within the said fortieth and forty-sixth degrees ; or otherwise as far as may be, along the said coasts and in the main land ;—to search after and carefully find out, all mines of gold and silver, copper and other metals and minerals ; to cause them to be wrought, purified and refined, to be converted into use ; and (as we have prescribed by the edicts and regulations which we have made in our kingdom) to dispose of the profits and emoluments thereof, by yourself, or by those you shall authorize for this purpose ; only reserving to us the tenth part of the proceeds of the gold, silver and copper ; taking to yourself our portion of the other metals and minerals, towards relieving you in the great expences which the above said charge will occasion you.

In the mean time desiring your safety and convenience, and that of all those of our subjects who shall go to inhabit and trade in the said places,—as, also, generally all others who shall place themselves there under our power and authority,—we authorize you to build



and to construct one, or more forts, fortified places, cities and all other houses, dwellings and habitations, ports, havens, retiring places and quarters, as you shall judge proper, useful and necessary in the execution of the said enterprize ; to establish garrisons, and soldiers to keep them.

And to enable you to do this more effectually, you may take with you and employ the vagrant, idle and dissolute persons, as well from the cities as from the country,—and also those condemned to perpetual banishment, or for three years at least, beyond our realm ;— provided this be done by the advice, consent and authority of our officers.

Besides the before mentioned (and what is otherwise prescribed and ordered by the commissions and authorities given you by our dear cousin the Sieur Damville,\* admiral of France, in what relates to the charge of the admiralty, in the achievement, expedition and execution of the above said things) to do generally for the conquest, peopling, settlement and

\*In the French copy, in Hazard's Collection of State papers it is *Sieur D'Anville*—and in other copies *Anpuille*; both which appear to be erroneous, as Charles Montmorenci Duc de Damville, was, at that time, Admiral of France.  
Translator.

disorder, and given to one, and then give him another, and so on, until the last, and consequently make greater difficulty for the child to learn, and affect his right brain's ability to learn and remember, as it continues and continues, and continues, becoming, obviously, a great task.

What does this mean to children? This may explain why some children have trouble learning to read, and others have trouble learning to write, and still others have trouble learning to count, and still others have trouble learning to spell, and still others have trouble learning to draw, and still others have trouble learning to paint, and still others have trouble learning to play, and still others have trouble learning to sing, and still others have trouble learning to dance, and still others have trouble learning to act, and still others have trouble learning to think, and still others have trouble learning to dream, and still others have trouble learning to imagine, and still others have trouble learning to feel, and still others have trouble learning to love, and still others have trouble learning to care, and still others have trouble learning to help, and still others have trouble learning to give, and still others have trouble learning to receive, and still others have trouble learning to live, and still others have trouble learning to die.

How can we help these children? How can we help them to learn to read, and learn to write, and learn to count, and learn to spell, and learn to draw, and learn to paint, and learn to play, and learn to sing, and learn to dance, and learn to act, and learn to think, and learn to dream, and learn to imagine, and learn to feel, and learn to love, and learn to care, and learn to help, and learn to give, and learn to receive, and learn to live, and learn to die?

How can we help these children? How can we help them to learn to read, and learn to write, and learn to count, and learn to spell, and learn to draw, and learn to paint, and learn to play, and learn to sing, and learn to dance, and learn to act, and learn to think, and learn to dream, and learn to imagine, and learn to feel, and learn to love, and learn to care, and learn to help, and learn to give, and learn to receive, and learn to live, and learn to die?

preservation of the said land of Acadia, the circumjacent territories, their appertenances and dependancies under our name and authority, as we ourselves could do if we were there present in person, even in cases requiring more special direction than we have given in these presents;—To the contents of which we command, order and very expressly enjoin all our judges, officers and subjects to conform themselves, to obey you, and give attention to you in all and each of the abovesaid things, their circumstances and dependancies. Also to afford you in the execution thereof all the comfort, aid and assistance of which you may have need and be by you required,—all under the pain and penalty of rebellion and disobedience.

And in order that no person may pretend ignorance of this our intention and thereby wish to interfere in whole, or in part with the charge, dignity and authority which we have given you by these presents; we have, of our certain knowledge, full power and royal authority, revoked, suppressed and declared null and of no effect, hereafter and from the present time,—all other powers and commissions, letters and dispatches given and delivered to any person whomsoever to discover, and inhabit within the above said limits of the



people aforesaid lands, situated between the said fortieth and forty-sixth degree, whatsoever they may be.

Moreover, we direct and order all our said officers of whatever quality or condition they may be,—that these presents, (or the certification thereof duly made by one of our below- and faithful counsellors, notaries and secretaries,—or by other royal Notary,) they, the said officers, at your request, application or suit, or that of our attorney,—cause to be read, published and registered in the registers of their respective jurisdictions, authorities and districts ; preventing as much as belongs to them to do, all trouble and hindrance contrary hereunto ; for such is our pleasure. Given at Fontainbleau, the eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, six hundred and three,—and of our reign the fifteenth.

[Signed]

HENRY.

By the King—POTIER.

NOTE. This peculiar and interesting document was first published in Paris in 1609, in the *Histoire de Neuville France*, by Mare Lescarbot ; and the English translation, by Erondettes, was published in London in 1654.



[ No. 2. ]

To all to whom these presentes shall come greetinge. Knowe yee that the counsell established att Plimouth in the countie of Devon for the plantinge rulinge orderinge and governinge of New-Englande in America for divers good causes and considerations them thereunto especially moovinge Have given granted bargained soulde enfeoffed allotted and set over and by these presentes doe hereby and absolutely give granite bargaine sell alien enfeoffe allott assigne and confirme unto John Brauchamp of London gent. and Thomas Leverett of Boston in the countie of Lincolne gent. their heires associats and assignes—All and singular those Lands Tenements and hereditaments whatsoever with thappurtenances thereof in New-Englande aforesaide which are situate lyinge and beinge within or betweene a place there commonly called or knowne by the name of Muscongus towards the south or southwest and a straight line extendinge from thence ten leagues up into the maine Lande and continent there towards the greate sea commonly called the South Sea and the utmost limitts of the space of ten Leagues on the north and north-easte of a river in New-Englande aforesaid commonly call-



ed Penobscott towards the north and north-easte and the greate Sea commonly called the westerne ocean towards the easte and a straight line extendinge from the most westerne parte and pointe of the said straight line which extendes from Muscongus aforesaid towards the South sea to the uttermost northerne limite of the said tenn leagues on the north side of the said river of Penobscott towards the west — And all Landes groundes woods soiles divers waters fishings hereditaments prelitts commodities privileges franchises and emoluments whatsoever situated lyng and beinge arisinge and happeninge or renneinge or shall arise happen or renne within the limites and boundes aforesaide or any of them together with all Islandes that lie and be within the space of three miles of the said Lands or premisses or any of them

To have and to holde all and singular the said landes tenements and hereditanents and premisses whatsoever with thappurtenances and every parte and parcell thereof unto the said John Beauchamp and Thomas Leverett their heires associatts and assignes forever to the only proper and absolute use and behoofe of the said John Beauchamp and Thomas Leverett their heires associatts and assignes for ever more To be holden of the Kinges most



excellent. Ma. tie. his heires and successors as  
of his mannor. of East-Greenwich by ffealtie  
and not in capite nor by Knigtes service yeeld-  
ing, and payinge unto his ma. tie. his heires and  
successors the ffifte parte of all such share of  
gold and silver as shall be gotten and obtained  
in or uppon the premisses or any parte thereof  
In Witness whereof the said counsell estab-  
lished att Plinouth in the countie of Devon  
for the plantinge rulinge orderinge and gov-  
erninge of New-Englande in America have  
hereunto putt their common seal the thirteenth  
day of march in the ffifte year of the raigne of  
our Sovereign Lord—Charles by the grace of  
God King of Englande Scotlande ffiranice, and  
Irelande defender of the faithe &c. &c.—Anno  
Domini 1629

[Seal] WARWICKE

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[ No. 3. ]

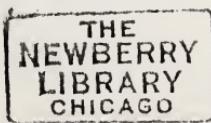
The ancient limits of Acadia are thus de-  
scribed in the treaty of St. Germains. “Ex-  
tending on the west towards New-England by  
the river Penobscot or Pentagoet, that is to



say, beginning at its mouth and from thence drawing a right line on the north side as far as the river St. Lawrence, or the great river of Canada, on the north by the said river St. Lawrence along its southern shore as far as Cape Rosiers, situate at its entrance ; its eastern limits extend through the gulf of St. Lawrence, from said Cape Rosiers on the south east side by the Islands of Baccalaos, or Cape Breton, leaving these Islands to the right and the gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, with the Islands thereto belonging to the left, as far as the cape or promontory called Cape Breton ; and its southern limits extend through the great Atlantic Ocean, drawing a line on the southwest side from the said Cape Breton through Cape Sable, comprehending the island of the same name in the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, which rises on the east side within the country, as far as the mouth of said river Penobscot or Pentagoet.\*" The French claimed however to Sagadahoc, which is the Androscogin.†

\* Intercepted French papers translated and published, New-York, 1759. Smollett's England, vol. 2, page 120.

† Turner's map of Nova Scotia.





{ No. 4.]—See page 19.

*"Boston in New England, 20th October, 1654.*

May it please this honored court,

Providence having soe disposed it as to bring the province of Acadia under the power and government of his highness Oliver, lord protector of England, Scotland and Ireland, we welt knowing what greate respect you owe unto the state of England, and not doubting of your readiness in any thing you can to manifest the same to them, are, therefore encouraged to make these few propositions in the name of his highness and the state of England.

1. That you would be pleased to declare that if the English inhabiting in the country of Acadia be at any time assaulted with an enemy, or in any occasion of needing helpe from this government, you will assist us with such men as we may stand in neede of we paying for them according to the custom of paying soldiers in this country in any service you employ them in.

2. That as us well knowne, that at present there is noe wayes to maintaine the vast expence of the garrison but by trade with the savages, as its now a settled law in that province that not any should trade with them but

## NOTES

and quoted from several sources which  
are summarizing and giving full  
details of the various methods used  
and the results obtained. In general,  
there is no question that good specimens  
can be had by either of the two methods  
described, but it is also evident that  
the one you select will depend upon  
the particular species and extent of collection  
you have in mind. If you are  
interested in collecting small  
specimens of living fishes, you will  
probably prefer the first method  
described. If you are interested in  
collecting large numbers of specimens  
of a single species or a few closely  
related species, the second method  
will probably be more satisfactory.  
The first method is the easiest  
and most rapid, but it is also  
the least reliable. It is not  
uncommon to find that the  
specimens collected in this way  
are not what they are taken  
to be. This is due to the fact  
that the fish are often  
taken at different times  
and places, and the  
names given to them  
are often based on  
the first specimen taken. It  
is also difficult to get a good  
sample of a large number of  
fishes in this way, because  
it is necessary to catch  
a large number of them  
in order to get a good  
sample.

such as are deputed by those in authority in that province, that accordingly you would assent and consent that law and order, see as when any shall be convicted of the breach thereof they may suffer as if they had been taken in the province of Acadia.

Many reasons we might give and shall if desired, why there might be a compliance with us in this our request but we hope that respect and compliance with England will be argument enough to admit this favour, in which we hope we attend much the good of these plantations, and be confident you shall and us readie to our power to serve you either here or in any place God shall caste us in, and remain your humble servants.

(Signed,) ROBERT SEDGWICK.  
JOHN LEVERETT.  
WM. HATHORNE.  
ROBERT FEARM.  
MARK HARRISON.  
ROBERT MARSTIN.\*

\* State papers, printed by T. & J. Fleet: Boston, 1769, page 254.



## REGISTER.

A register of the Legislative Officers, within the County,  
of Waldo for the political year 1827.

### COUNSELLORS.

SAMUEL WHITNEY, of Brooks.

JONATHAN THAYER, of Camden.

### SENATOR.

JOHN S. KIMBALL, of Belfast.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

Belfast—Ralph C. Johnson.

Bingham, &c.—Martin Edmonds.

Camden—Ephraim Wood.

Frankfort—Thomas Snow.

Hope, &c.—James Weed.

Knox, &c.—James Lamson.

Lincolnville, &c.—Samuel A. Whitney.

Monroe, &c.—Hosea Einery.

Montville, &c.—Joseph Gowen.

Northport, &c.—David Alden, Jr.

Prospect—Ephraim K. Smart.

## INTRODUCTION

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COUNTY REGISTER.

As the COUNTY OF WALDO is composed of a portion of Hancock, Lincoln and Kennebeck, its register can be found only in detached parts—and these parts need some correction. These considerations have raised a belief, that a register of the county could not all be acceptable; and it has been prepared accordingly, and many errors that occur in the State register are here corrected.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Bohan P. Field, of Belfast, *Chief Justice.*

### *Committee on Roads.*

Paul H Stevens, *Lincolnville*.

**Stephen Ide, Frankfort,**

**Philip Greely, Knox.**

*Judge of Probate*—Alfred Johnson, Jun. Belfast.

**Register of Probate—Nath'l M. Lowney, Frankfort.**

*Register of Deeds*—(not yet chosen.)

*Congressman* — do.

Cler. — Courts — Hugh J. Anderson, Belfast.

**County Attorney**--Joseph Williamson, Belfast.

## WILHELM FRIEDRICH

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## APPOINTED TO QUALIFY CIVIL OFFICERS.

- Belfast*—Alfred Johnson, Jun. ; Daniel Lane.  
*Brooks*—Samuel Whitney.  
*Camden*—Jonathan Thayer.  
*Frankfort*—Alexander Milliken ; Joshua Hall.  
*Lincolnville*—Ephraim Fletcher; Nath'l Milliken.  
*Munroe*—Azariah Edwards.  
*Montville*—Joseph Chandler ; Joseph Gowen.  
*Palermo*—Moses Burley ; Thomas Eastman.  
*Swanville*—Ebenezer Williams.  
*Unity*—Rufus Burnham.
- 

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND QUORUM.

- Belfast*—Bohan P. Field : Wm. Crosby; John Wilson;  
 John Merriam ; Alfred Johnson, Jr.; Daniel  
 Lane ; Joseph Williamson ; John S. Kimball.  
*Brooks*—Phineas Ashmun.  
*Camden*—William Parkman; Jonathan Thayer ; Ben-  
 jamin Cushing.  
*Frankfort*—Joshua Hall.  
*Lincolnville*—Ephraim Fletcher; Nathaniel Milliken.  
*Montville*—Joseph Chandler ; Joseph Gowen ; Ebene-  
 zer Everett.  
*Northport*—David Alden.  
*Palermo*—Thomas Eastman ; Eli Ayer.  
*Searsmont*—Harry Hazeltine.  
*Swanville*—Ebenezer Williams.  
*Unity*—Rufus Burnham.
- 

*Justices of the Peace.*

- Belfast*—George Watson ; Samuel Gordon ; Arvida  
 Hayford ; William Moody ; Asa Edmunds ; Manasseh



**Sleeper** ; Ralph C. Johnson ; James M'Crillis ; William White ; Joseph Eayres ; Rufus B. Allyn ; James White ; Peter Rowe ; S. W. Eells ; John Brown ; James Poor ; Nath'l H. Bradbury ; John Clark ; Hugh J. Anderson.

**Belmont**—Joseph Drew ; James Weymouth ; James Bicknell ; William White 2d. ; Abiel Cushman.

**Brooks**—Samuel Whitney ; William Huxford ; Joshua Perry ; Jacob Roberts ; Thomas Sawyer ; Luther Fogg.

**Burnham**—Ebenezer Williams ; Martin Edmonds.

**Camden**—Samuel Jacobs ; Job Ingraham, Jun. ; Richard Wilson ; Jesse Cushing ; Ephraim Wood ; David Tolman ; Robert Chase ; Daniel Packard ; Edward Haniford ; Charles R. Porter ; Stephen Barrows ; William Carlton.

**Frankfort**—William McGlathry ; Archibald Jones ; Abner Bicknell ; Samuel Merrill ; Tisdale Deane ; Simeon Kenney ; Bailey Pierce ; Thomas Snow ; Joseph Thompson ; Elijah P. Pike ; Oliver Parker ; Janies B. Chick ; Nathaniel M. Lowney.

**Freedom**—William Sibley ; Peter Ayer ; Ithamar Bellows ; Nathan W. Chase ; Matthew Randall ; Robert Thompson ; Jason Wood ; Daniel Ricker.

**Hope**—Fergus McLane ; Matthew Beveridge ; Almond Gushee ; Wade Sweetland ; Micah Hobbs ; Thaddeus Hastings ; Frye Hall ; Boyce Crane ; Robert Jacobs ; William Battie ; James Weed.

**Islesborough**—Josiah Farrow.

**Jackson**—Bordman Johnson ; Thomas Morton ; Ezra Abbot ; Silas Warren ; Isaac Abbot ; Timothy Thorndike.

**Knox**—Philip Greely ; James Lamson ; John Kelsey ; John Haskell.

**Liberty**—Jonathan Fogg.

and a small number of stations in the central mountain range. The data are collected from a variety of sources, including the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Climatic Data Center, and the World Meteorological Organization.

Figure 1 shows the locations of the 100 stations used in this study. The stations are distributed across the entire range of elevations, from sea level to over 4000 m. The stations are also distributed across a wide range of latitudes, from approximately 30°N to 55°N.

The data used in this study are monthly mean temperatures and precipitation. The monthly mean temperatures are calculated by averaging the daily mean temperatures for each month. The monthly mean precipitation is calculated by averaging the daily precipitation for each month.

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*Lincolnville*.—Sam'l A. Whitney ; Hezekiah French ; Jonathan Fletcher ; Paul H. Stevens ; Sam'l D. Reed.

*Monroe*.—Joseph Neally ; Ezra Thistle ; Hosea Emery ; Luther Parker ; Winthrop Frost.

*Montville*.—Timothy Copp ; Cyrus Davis ; Nathaniel Emery ; Moses True ; Richard Small ; Sam'l Atkinson ; Robie Rye.

*Northport*.—Jones Shaw ; Phineas Billings ; Henry Brown ; Jonathan Holbrook ; Patrick Mahoney ; David Alden, Jun.

*Palermo*.—Moses Burley ; Christopher Erskine ; Samuel Buffum ; Elijah Grant ; Jonathan Greely.

*Prospect*.—Andrew Leach ; Joseph P. Martin ; Jonathan Dow ; Josiah Lane ; Zetham French, Jun. ; John Clifford ; Ezra Treat ; Samuel Shute ; James Blanchard ; Nathaniel Kidder ; Green Pendleton ; Stephen Ellis ; Ephraim K. Smart ; Benjamin Houston.

*Searsmont*.—Noah Prescott ; Ansel Lothrop ; Waterman Maxcy ; James Mahoney ; John Moody.

*Swanville*.—James Leach ; Ebenezer Williams, Jr. ; Samuel Eames.

*Thorndike*.—Joseph Shaw ; Joseph Blethen ; Josiah Moulton ; Peter Harmon ; Thomas Holbrook.

*Troy*.—James Parker ; Dennis Fairbanks , Charles Hillman ; Hanson Whitehouse.

*Unity*.—Henry Farwell ; Daniel Whitmore ; Thomas Broadstreet ; Hezekiah Chase ; Isaac Adams ; Abner Knowles ; John Stevens ; James Fowler ; Elijah Winslow.

*Appleton Plantation*.—William Meservey ; Benja. P. Keene ; Abraham Ripley ; George Pease.

*Waldo Plantation*.—Henry Davidson ; Hall Clements.



*Notaries Public.*

BELFAST.—*Alfred Johnson, jr.; Manassch Sleeper.*

CAMDEN.—*Jonathan Thayer.*

FRANKFORT.—*Archibald Jones.*

LINCOLNVILLE.—*Samuel D. Reed.*

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*Counsellors at Law.*

BELFAST.—*Bohan P. Field; William Crosby; John Wilson; William White; Alfred Johnson, jr.; Joseph Williamson; R. B. Allyn; James White.*

Brooks.—*Phineas Ashmun.*

CAMDEN.—*Jonathan Thayer; Charles R. Porter.*

FRANKFORT.—*Archibald Jones.*

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*Attorneys at the Common Pleas.*

BELFAST.—*William Stevens; Hiram O. Alden.*

FRANKFORT.—*Nathaniel M. Lowney; Albert L. Kelley.*

MONTVILLE.—*John Emerson.*

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*Sheriff.*

CAMDEN.—*Joseph Hall.*

## MATERIALS

Two small, roughly equal-sized  
adult male *Scutigerella elongata*  
and one female were used.

—

## METHODS

The experiments were carried out in a glass chamber, 10 cm. wide by 10 cm. deep by 15 cm. high, which was divided into two equal parts by a vertical partition. The top of the chamber was covered with a thin sheet of glass, which was supported by four legs. The bottom of the chamber was covered with a thin layer of sand. The sand was washed sand, which had been dried in the sun for several days. The sand was washed sand, which had been dried in the sun for several days.

—

## EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS

A small, roughly equal-sized adult male *Scutigerella elongata* and one female were used.

—

## RESULTS

See last column.

*Deputy Sheriffs.*

---

*Coroners.*

BELFAST.—*Joseph Houston ; Stephen Longfellow.*

BROOKS.—*Joseph Freeman.*

CAMDEN.—*Ephraim Wood ; Alden Bass.*

FRANKFORT.—*Daniel Toby ; Tisdale Deane ; Henry H. Trevett ; Elisha Chick ; Nathan Weed.*

HOPE.—*William Arnold ; John Jones ; William Hasty.*

ISLESBORO'—*Elisha Eames.*

JACKSON.—*Jonathan Wright.*

KNOX.—*Scolly Baker.*

LINCOLNVILLE.—*Solomon Brooks ; Josiah Stetson ; Israel Miller.*

MONTVILLE.—*Stephen Barker.*

NORTHPORT.—*Benjamin Stevens.*

PALERMO.—*Jacob Greely, jr. ; Chase Robinson, jr.*

PROSPECT.—*Paul Hitchborn.*

SEARSMONT.—*Bailey Moore.*

SWANVILLE.—*Samuel Eames.*

THORNDIKE.—*Silas Whitcomb.*

TROY.—*Joseph Green.*

UNITY.—*Daniel Whitmore ; Hezekiah Chase ; John Stevens.*



*Inspectors of Fish.*

BELFAST.—*William Becket ; Robert Emery.*

CAMDEN.—*Tilson Gould ;—Robert Ogier.*

FRANKFORT.—*Tisdale Deane ; John Lindsey ; Abner Twining.*

ISLESBORO'—*Job Philbrook.*

PROSPECT.—*Daniel Putnam.*

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*Inspectors of Lime.*

CAMDEN.—*Job Ingraham, jr.*

HOPE.—*Thomas Bartlett.*

LINCOLNVILLE.—*Abner Milliken, jr.*

### 1.2.2. *Proteins*

Proteins are biological macromolecules composed of amino acids linked by peptide bonds. Amino acids are organic acids containing an amide group (-CONH-) and a side chain. Proteins are polymers of amino acids, which are joined together by peptide bonds. The repeating units of proteins are called *peptides*.

### 1.3.

### 1.3.1. *Proteins*

Proteins are biological macromolecules composed of amino acids linked by peptide bonds. Amino acids are organic acids containing an amide group (-CONH-) and a side chain. Proteins are polymers of amino acids, which are joined together by peptide bonds. The repeating units of proteins are called *peptides*.

### 1.4.

***BELFAST TOWN OFFICERS for 1827.***

---

Nathaniel H. Bradbury, *Town Clerk.*

---

Bohan P. Field,  
Robert Patterson, 2d.  
John Palmer, } *Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.*

---

Thomas Marshall, *Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.*

---

*Auditors of Accounts.*

Rufus B. Allyn; R. C. Johnson; William Grinnell.

---

*Police Officers.*

Philip Morrill; John S. Kimball; Samuel A. Moulton; Joel Hills; James Langworthy.



*Surveyors of Highways.*

District No. 1.—Alexander Houston.

- " " 2.—Joseph Houston.
  - " " 3.—George Patterson.
  - " " 4.—James Durham.
  - " " 5.—Hiram Holmes.
  - " " 6.—Robert White.
  - " " 7.—Joseph P. Ladd.  
Stephen Longellow.
  - " " 8.—Robert Patterson, 2d.
  - " " 9.—David Otis ; John T. Poor.
  - " " 10.—Samuel W. Miller.
  - " " 11.—Calvin Pitcher.  
Benjamin P. Dillingham.
- 

*Constables.*

William Salmond—John W. Shepherd.

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*Firerwards.*

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| George Watson.      | Philip Morrill.          |
| Daniel Lane.        | John S. Kimball.         |
| Joseph Smith.       | Bohan P. Field.          |
| Benjamin Hazeltine. | Benjamin Cunningham.     |
| Ralph C. Johnson.   | Salathiel Nickerson, jr. |
- 

*Tithingmen.*

Thomas Pickard ; Peter Osgood ; William Durham.



*Surveyors of Lumber and Measurers of Wood.*

Nathan B. Foster.	James Gammans.
Samuel French.	John Groos.
Benjamin Eells.	Jonas Emery.
John Haraden.	John T. Poor.
Samuel Jackson, jr.	Shepherd B. Blanchard.
William Becket.	Joseph Treat.
Samuel Jackson.	James McCrillis.
Samuel B. Hanson.	Peter Winslow.
Salathiel Nickerson, jr.	Jesiah D. Hinds.
Thomas Cunningham.	Otho Abbot.
Samuel Gilbreth.	

---

*Culler of Hoops and Staves.*

J. L. Moor.

*General School Committee.*

Rev. William Frothingham ; Rev. Nathaniel Wales ;  
Hiram O. Alden ; William Poor ; Zebah Washburn.

---

*Law Agent.*

Bohan P. Field.



*School Agents.*

District No.	1.—Mark Blaisdel.
" "	2.—Lewis Bean, 2d.
" "	3.—Robert Patterson, 3d.
" "	4 and 5.—Philip Morrill.
" "	6.—C. C. Chandler.
" "	7.—John W. Wilder
" "	8.—Benjamin Monroe
" "	9.—Nahum Hunt.
" "	10.—John T. Poor.
" "	11.—Robert Hills.
" "	12.—Nathaniel Gilmore
" "	13.—Dennis Emery.
" "	14.—James McCrillis.

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*BELFAST DEBATING CLUB.*

## Present officers.

Alfred Johnson, jr. *President.*Joseph Williamson, 1st *Vice President.*James White, 2d *do.*Hiram O. Aiden, *Secretary.*

John S. Kimball,	}	<i>Standing Committee.</i>
William Crosby,		
Bohan P. Field,		
R. C. Johnson,		
Daniel Lane,		



*Insurance Offices.*

The following offices have agents in Belfast.

*Manufacturers and Mechanics, Boston*—James White.  
*Commonwealth, Boston*—G. F. Cox.  
*Protection, Hartford, Conn.*—H. O. Alden.  
*New-England, Concord, N. H.*—William Stevens.

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*CUSTOM HOUSE.*

Daniel Lane, *Collector of the Customs*.  
Nathaniel H. Bradbury, *Deputy Collector, Inspector,  
Gauger, &c.*  
James Douglass, *Inspector, employed in revenue boat*.

*Camden.*

Calvin Curtis, *Inspector*.

*Frankfort.*

Aaron Holbrook, *Inspector*.

*Ba'gor.*

Joseph Carr, *Inspector*.

### Methodological

Method sections will usually contain a brief "method" section, giving details of how the research was conducted, and a "results" section, detailing the findings. In addition, there may be a separate "methodology" section, which may be part of the "method" section or a separate section.

### Conclusion

## "Methodology" or "Methods"

A second type of section, "methodology" or "methods," is found in most research reports. This section is concerned with how the research methods were chosen and how they were used.

### Methodology and Methods

Methodology  
methodology (methodology)

Methods  
methodology

ERRATA.

- Page 11, note 2, for 1803 read 1603.  
" 14, note 1 refers to 1608, and should have followed the reference to Popham and Gilbert on the preceding page.  
" 27 line 4 strike out and.  
" 33, line 9 in note, for Barrett read Barnet.  
" 49, line 17. The courts of the county of Waldo are "to be" held in the hall, and county offices there "to be" kept.  
" 67, line 10, after it insert and.  
" 69, line 24, for emigration read emigrants.  
" 72, line 2, for Charles read Noah.

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